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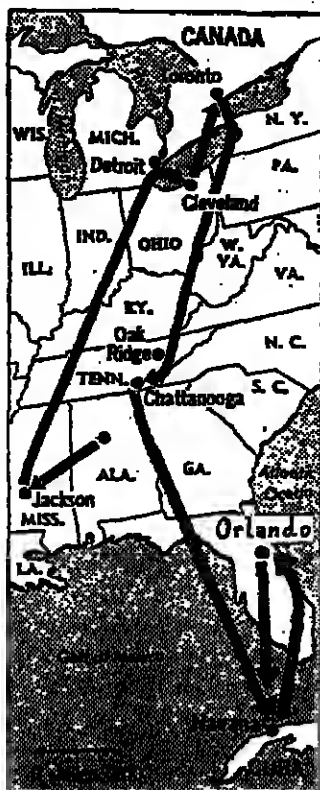
PARIS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1972

Established 1887

Jet Seized by 3 U.S. Fugitives

Cuba Hijack Odyssey Ends After 9 Landings, 29 Hours

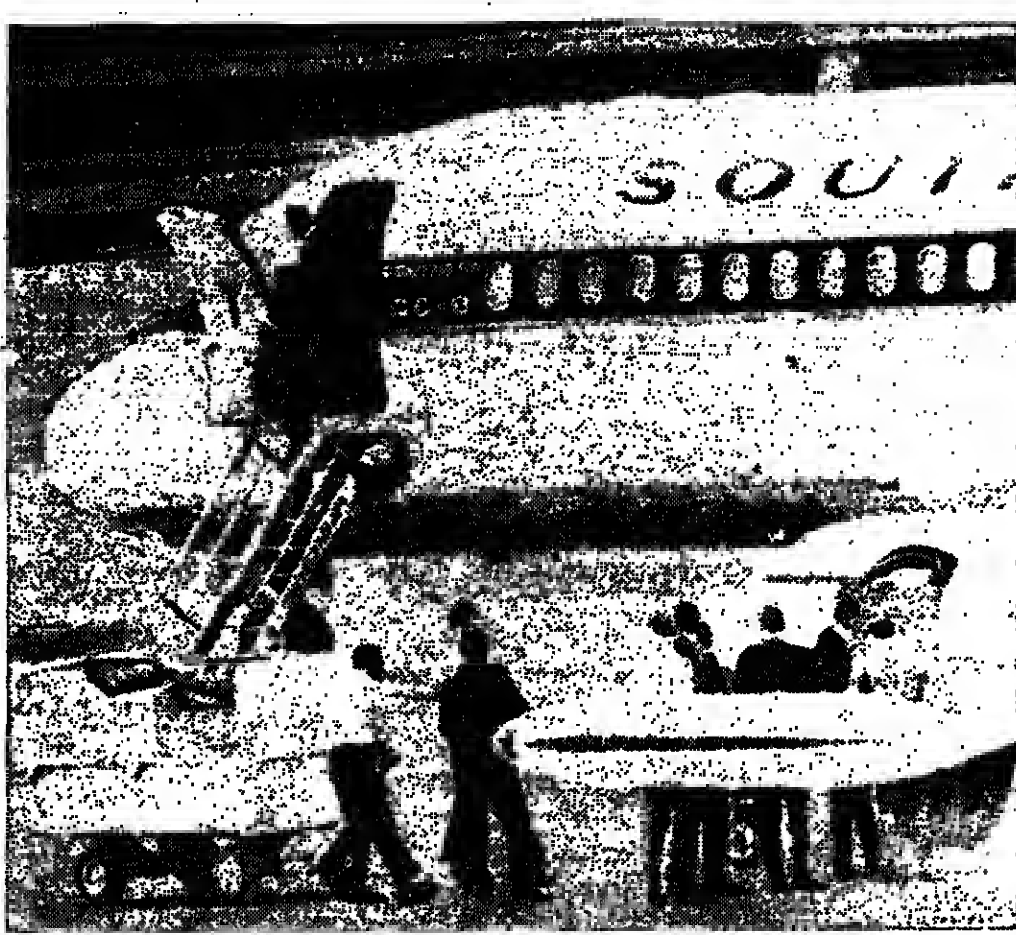
From Wire Dispatches
 11 Nov. 12.—Cuban authorities today reported the arrest of three American fugitives who had seized a DC-9 jet. They forced it to land in one of the most remote and longest-running hijack in aviation history. After 29 hours following the hijacking of the jet after off from Birmingham, today evening and landed in Havana. An early today the jet landed 4,500 miles and nine landings in three states in Havana, Toronto and the other in the United States. The passengers and pilot of the craft were taken to hospitals after the landing in Havana. An passenger, believed to be a heart attack before power in Toronto, the jet had a fractured foot. Injured during the landing in Havana. The pilot, a Canadian, was shot in the leg during the landing in Havana. The last point—but was not to be in serious condition.



Wanderings of the hijacked airliner.

three hijackers were identified as Henry D. Jackson, Lewis D. Moore, 37, both of Chicago, and Melvin Cale, 31, Ridge, Tenn. U.S. officials said that Jackson and Moore were wanted on rape charges and that Cale had escaped from a Tennessee prison in 1969. The hijacking occurred after a DC-9 left Birmingham, where the three armed men boarded, passing safely through a metal-detecting device. From Birmingham, the craft, carrying 30 passengers and four crew members in addition to the hijackers, went to Jackson, Miss.; Cleveland, Tenn.; Lexington, Ky.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Havana; a naval air station at Key West, Fla.; McCoy Air Force Base at Orlando, Fla.; and Havana.

Some of the other signal developments in the hijacking:
 • FBI agents shot out the four rear tires of the DC-9 as it was preparing to take off from Orlando. The plane landed on a foam-covered runway at Havana to minimize risk of fire.
 • The hijackers demanded the largest-ever sum for an air hijacking—\$10 million. After spurning \$500,000 that was offered at Toronto, a crate of funds—\$3 million according to one report—was put aboard the plane at Chattanooga.
 • En route from Lexington to Chattanooga the hijackers threatened to crash the plane into the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atomic plant if their demands were not met. Research reactors at the plant were promptly shut down after the threat.
 • Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro, came to the airport during the first landing in Havana to talk to the hijackers. But the attempt to get them out of the plane failed when they demanded he enter the craft and he, or his security guards, refused.
 • While the plane circled Florida before the final landing at Havana, the hijackers demanded to talk by radio to President Nixon, who is vacationing at his Key West Biscayne, Fla., home. Mr. Nixon refused, but Transportation Secretary John Volpe tried shortly afterward to speak to the hijackers but could not raise them on the radio.
 • After leaving Havana the hijackers radioed that they wanted maps for a flight to Switzerland ready to be picked up at their next touchdown.
 • At Chattanooga, the hijackers demanded and got, in addition to the money, 10 parachutes, leading to early reports that there were 10 hijackers aboard the craft. Also put on board the plane were food for all aboard and stimulants, presumably to help the crew and hijackers stay awake.
 • It has not been determined yet if officials also met demands for bullet-proof vests and helmets or for a document with a White House seal certifying that the extortion money was "clean."
 • The known record for extortion paid in a hijacking was the \$5 million handed over to Arab terrorists for the release of a West German Lufthansa Boeing-747 Jumbo jet last February.
 • The hijacking marked the third time in two weeks that jetliners had been diverted to Cuba—a step-up after several months when the traditional route of air pirates had been virtually neglected.
 • On Oct. 29, four men led by a former \$38,000-a-year official of the Commerce Department took an Eastern Air Lines jet from Houston to Havana. They were charged not only with the hijacking but also with the killing of an Eastern employee who evidently tried to intercept them, with an attempted bank robbery outside Washington, and with the killing of a bank official and a policeman in the attempt.
 • Last Wednesday, five gunmen hijacked a Mexican airliner, obtained the release of six political prisoners and the sum of \$330,000, and flew to Havana.
 • The Cuban government promptly let both airlines and those aboard return to their respective countries. But it has given no indication yet of changing its policy of not handing back hijackers or extortion money.
 • The DC-9 jet hijacked Friday was one of a breed that has been a favorite of hijackers for a year or more because of the rear-facing stairway under the wing.
 • (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Ransom money being loaded on to hijacked plane at Chattanooga airport yesterday.

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 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Thieu Reported To Soften Stand On Truce Terms

By Fox Butterfield

SAIGON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Following two days of talks with White House envoy Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., President Nguyen Van Thieu has modified his total opposition to the draft U.S.-North Vietnamese peace settlement. But he is still unwilling to fully accept it, informed Vietnamese and American officials said today.

In what Mr. Thieu evidently considered an important concession, the sources report, he told Gen. Haig that he could agree to the nine-point settlement if North Vietnam would at least pledge "in principle" to withdraw its troops from South Vietnam. Such an agreement in principle, one well placed South Vietnamese source said, would not satisfy Mr. Thieu's repeated demand that North Vietnam withdraw all its troops from the South before a cease-fire. After such a public pledge, Saigon would then be able to accept a "gradual withdrawal" of what it estimates to be 300,000 North Vietnamese soldiers.

Mr. Thieu's two other basic objections to the proposed settlement now can be "easily worked out," the South Vietnamese source added. These are that the settlement does not provide for the re-establishment of the Demilitarized Zone as the boundary between North and South Vietnam.

• The elusive peace—some questions and answers. Page 9.

and that the wording of the draft settlement implies that the joint commission to hold new elections will be a form of coalition government. Mr. Thieu has adamantly rejected any plan that involved coalition government because he fears it would lead to a Communist takeover.

Letter For Nixon
 The South Vietnamese confirmed that after Mr. Thieu's more than five hours of talks with Gen. Haig, who is Henry A. Kissinger's chief deputy, he gave the general a letter for President Nixon. However, the source said, the letter was mostly one of "courtesy" and did not indicate that Mr. Thieu was prepared to accept a settlement.

This version of the secret talks in the presidential palace was substantially confirmed by qualified U.S. officials, who said that, while some progress had been made, "basic differences of position remain."
 In the only official American statement on the talks, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said this morning, as Gen. Haig left Saigon, that the meetings were "cordial and constructive."

The key question now, one official remarked, is how long Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger are willing to put up with Mr. Thieu's opposition to their carefully planned settlement. The South Vietnamese leader himself is unsure, the official commented, and he is "playing a brand new ball game where no one knows the rules."

Tact Understanding
 The official speculated that in the Paris negotiations Mr. Kissinger may have purposely avoided demanding that Hanoi withdraw all its troops, since it would be almost impossible to enforce such a provision. Instead, the official suggested, Mr. Kissinger may have been given some tacit understanding by Hanoi that it itself wanted to pull back some troops from the South.

Vietnamese sources in the presidential palace reported today that Gen. Haig had in fact told Mr. Thieu that the United States had been given indications that North Vietnam would voluntarily withdraw at least some of its troops.

French Press Report
 WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The administration refused to comment on a report from Saigon in yesterday's edition of France-Soir, a Paris daily, which said that President Thieu had dropped his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

German Bid for Support

El in Two Secret Sessions Schiller, Brandt Ex-Aide

Nov. 12 (AP).—With German parliamentary week away, opposition leader Barzel had two meetings this weekend with Mr. Schiller, who earlier this year was Chancellor Willy Brandt's finance and economics advisor.

Mr. Brandt had said the elections if the opposition support of Mr. Brandt's reputation as an advisor helped Mr. Brandt in the 1969 election. Mr. Brandt had said the elections if the opposition support of Mr. Brandt's reputation as an advisor helped Mr. Brandt in the 1969 election. Mr. Brandt had said the elections if the opposition support of Mr. Brandt's reputation as an advisor helped Mr. Brandt in the 1969 election.

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Opinion polls indicate that next Sunday's balloting could be close. A new dramatic move by Mr. Schiller, such as joining Mr. Barzel's Christian Democratic party in the closing days of the campaign, could be important in such a close election, observers said.

But the still-unresolved question was what Mr. Barzel could offer Mr. Schiller in return for such open support.

78-Nation Pact Seen Today For Limiting Dumping at Sea

From Wire Dispatches
 LONDON, Nov. 12.—Final touches were put today to an international convention to regulate the dumping of waste materials at sea.

Disagreements which forced delegates to extend their conference here over the weekend have largely been resolved, a conference spokesman said. "They are just tidying up the his and pieces now," he added. "I think the convention should be ready for initialing on Monday."

Delegates from 78 countries were taking part in the closed conference, which opened on Oct. 30 and was due to end Friday. Observers were sent by 13 other countries, and eight international organizations were represented.

Radioactive, Other Matter
 The convention will be a big stride toward controlling pollution over almost three-quarters of the earth's surface. It would follow closely the lines of legislation banning or regulating the dumping of hazardous materials into the ocean signed by President Nixon on Oct. 28.

The convention would ban dumping of radioactive waste, durable plastics and dangerous substances such as mercury and cadmium that find their way into the food chain. Other less noxious materials, such as tar and scrap metals, would require special permits.

The convention also stipulates, according to sources, that each country undertake measures to prevent dumping violations or punish violators. A country would have jurisdiction not only over vessels flying its flag but over any vessel dumping matter that came from its shores.

Some of the countries in favor of signing account for about 90 percent of the world's maritime pollution. The United States, one of the prime movers toward the anti-dumping convention, was supported by the Soviet Union and Japan in efforts to shelve a jurisdictional dispute. They were supported by about two-thirds of the delegates.

A bloc of about 30 nations, led by Canada and India, insisted that the convention establish a "pollution zone" extending anywhere from 50 miles to 200 miles off the shores of coastal states. Under this plan, signatories would have jurisdiction for the purpose of preventing pollution, over waters extending considerably beyond traditional territorial limits.



Karl Schiller

Russian Advisers Also Dispatched

Egypt Reported Getting 60 Missiles

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The Soviet Union recently has shipped about 60 advanced surface-to-air missiles to Egypt and turned them over to Egyptian forces, according to U.S. military and diplomatic sources.

The Russians also are believed to have sent hundreds of technical advisers and training specialists over the last few weeks, both to show the Egyptians how to operate and maintain the new equipment and to assist them in maintaining Soviet-built jets and other weapons previously provided.

Before President Anwar Sadat's expulsion order in July, the Russians had from 15,000 to 20,000 military advisers, technicians and air defense combat personnel in Egypt. Western analysts said the total advisory force was believed to have shrunk to a low estimate of 200 to 300 men. Now they estimate there are between 500 and 1,000 Soviet military technical advisers in Egypt.

Military and diplomatic sources say the Egyptians appear to have reluctantly turned back to Moscow for help after encountering repeated frustration in seeking advanced weapons from Western nations.

For example, the sources say the Egyptians were unsuccessful in negotiations with Britain to purchase the Rapier low-altitude surface-to-air missile system.

They were also unsuccessful in getting France to agree to sell an advanced version of the Mirage fighter-bomber, which has not yet gone into full production. In fact, the sources said, France warned that if Libya was seen to be turning over to Egypt any of the Mirage-5 fighters Libya already has received, Paris might cut off delivery of the remaining 55 Mirage-5s that are scheduled for shipment.

Some analysts believe that the frustration Cairo has experienced in finding alternative sources of weapons and technicians in the West and the fact that, in desperation, it had to turn back to Moscow for help, probably is one of the factors contributing to the reported malaise in the Egyptian armed forces and to President Sadat's recent firing of the Defense Minister, Gen. Mohammed Sadek, and several of his subordinates.

Gen. Sadek is believed to have played a central role in the expulsion of the Russians in the summer.

The new missile reportedly sent to Egypt is the SA-6, the best

low-altitude, mobile surface-to-air missile system in the Soviet arsenal.

Before the July expulsion order, the Russians themselves manned 10 SA-6 tracked launch vehicles, with three missiles to each vehicle, around an air base they operated near the Aswan Dam.

Shortly after the order to leave, these SA-6s, which never had been in Egyptian hands, were crated, moved to the port of Alexandria, and finally removed from Egypt by sea, the analysts say.

In recent weeks, they continue,

at least one Russian vessel was sent moving in the Bosphorus from the Black Sea toward the Mediterranean.

On the deck were freshly painted SA-6 tracked vehicles and new missile crates of the size of the SA-6s, these sources say.

Since that time, five batteries of SA-6 missiles have been spotted around Cairo, they say. Each battery features four vehicles mounting a total of 12 missiles. Egyptian troops have been seen training on the equipment and are believed to be manning it, they added.

Subsequent negotiations in Washington "all key issues" were resolved and only minor "bureaucratic details" remain to be settled, the sources said.

The Soviet concessions and the subsequent speed with which the negotiations were brought to a final stage is one more instance of Soviet-American determination to resolve issues that stand in the way of improved diplomatic and commercial contacts.

Moscow and Washington agreed to build new embassies in the two capitals at the conclusion of a Soviet-American consular treaty in 1962. Both the Soviet Embassy here and the U.S. Embassy in Moscow were even then regarded as inadequate.

U.S. to Indict Finance Panels of Both Parties

No Individuals Will Be Charged In Violations of Election Law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Government sources disclosed yesterday that the Justice Department was confident that it would obtain indictments by the end of this month against the finance committees of both major presidential campaigns for violations of the law on reporting campaign funds.

The indictments will mark the first time that presidential candidates' campaign organizations have been prosecuted for alleged violations of campaign laws and will present the first test of the new reporting statute that went into effect on April 7.

According to the reports, the committees will be charged with "knowingly" reporting violations, which are misdemeanors punishable by one year in prison or \$1,000 fines or both. But since only the committees and not the individuals members will be charged, the fines alone will apply.

The decision to indict the two committees was reached before the election Tuesday. Evidence reportedly has already been presented to a federal grand jury here and indictments could have been issued before election day, according to reports.

However, action was delayed to keep the litigation from becoming an issue in the presidential campaign, according to the sources. It is not known whether that

charged atmosphere surrounding the cases.

However, some criticism may be generated if, as reported here, there are no major prosecutions arising out of the reported campaign of "political sabotage" allegedly conducted against the Democrats.

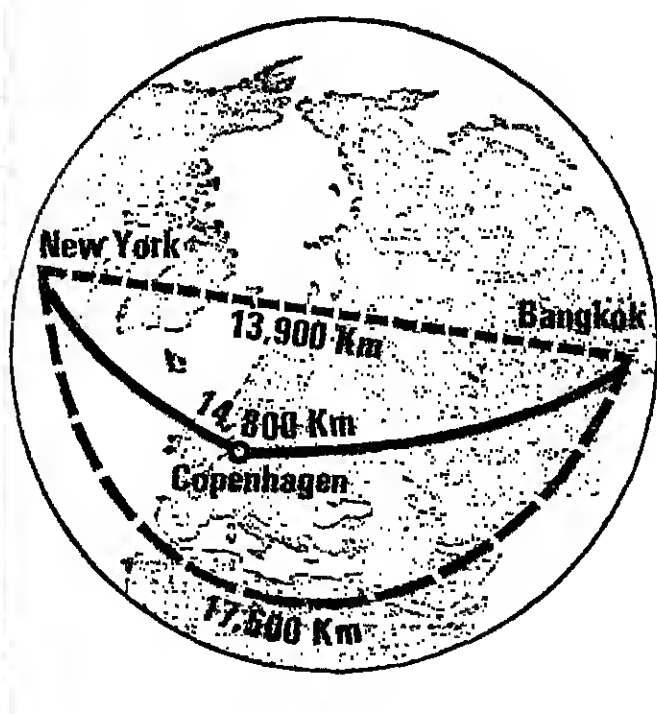
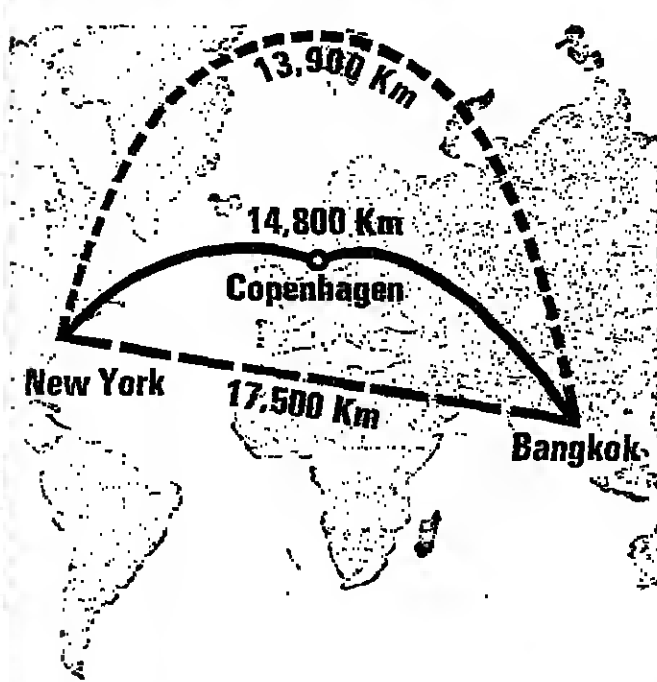
Government lawyers have made no secret of their belief that no federal law was violated by most of the types of political "dirty tricks" reported in recent weeks, such as infiltrating the opposing campaign organization, disrupting a candidate's schedule and spreading discord among the opposition party.

There is, however, a law that makes it a misdemeanor to distribute unsigned or false signed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

WHO IS RIGHT..

the map or the globe?



The globe, of course. It is the only true picture of the world. Between Europe and Southeast Asia/Australia, the distances you save via Copenhagen won't be quite so dramatic. But they still amount to around 1,000 kilometres. From London, for instance, close to 1,200.

FAR EAST—FAR WEST
NOT SO FAR BY SAS

SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
General Agent for Thai International

Drama of 29-Hour Hijack, 9 Landings in 3 Countries

(Continued from Page 1) tall that has proved a ready escape route for air pirates seeking to bail out. Not all DC-9s have the exit, but the Southern plane does.

A lawyer for two of the hijackers, Jackson and Moore, said the pair were "complete paranoids" capable of killing everyone aboard the plane. The wife of the third skyjacker, Cale, said her husband had been advised several times to seek psychiatric care.

Radio Havana said a pale young woman passenger with a two-year-old son in tow commented, "The shooting of the plane tires while taking off at McCoy Air Base was a criminal act that endangered the lives of the passengers."

In Atlanta, a Southern Airways spokesman said the final Havana landing was rough but controlled. "It would be a lot like riding in your car if you ran over something and blew out a couple of tires," he said. "It would be a little rough, but that's all. We occasionally have tires blow on normal takeoffs, so our pilots take this in stride."

At Cleveland, an FBI agent attempted to approach the plane but a hijacker shouted, "Get the hell back or I'll throw a grenade."

An FBI agent said the pilot had told him that the three hijackers "are holding hand grenades with the pins out." Once the safety pin of a grenade is pulled, its lever must be held down or it will explode.

At Chattanooga, a hijacker told officials: "If you people don't cooperate we'll make this look worse than Munich."

"We Don't Trust You"

After leaving Orlando, ground controllers tried to talk the hijackers into holding hand grenades with the pins out. Once the safety pin of a grenade is pulled, its lever must be held down or it will explode.

Orlando television stations reported that Mr. Nixon had ordered the FBI to take any action necessary to stop the hijacking.

A spokesman at the Florida White House in Key Biscayne was asked later if Mr. Nixon

had ordered the FBI to shoot out the plane's tires.

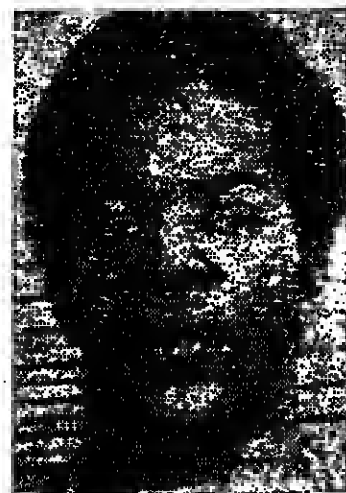
"The White House was not involved in that," the spokesman said.

But he said that when the hijackers had asked to speak to the President, the requests were brought to the attention of several White House aides who felt that "a conversation would not be productive."

The spokesman would not say whether the President had been told of the hijackers' request to talk to him, although he had been kept up to date on the hijacking.



Henry Jackson



Melvin C. Cale



Lewis Moore

Oak Ridge A-Plant Evacuated After Hijackers' Crash Threat

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—At the sprawling Atomic Energy Commission complex at Oak Ridge, Tenn., yesterday the small Saturday work force of 200 was evacuated except for a few essential employees when word was received of the threat by hijackers to smash an airplane into one of the facilities there.

Spokesmen for the commission at Oak Ridge said in a telephone interview that such a "could be accompanied by a localized release of radiation" but said there was no chance of an atomic

explosion. A temporary shutdown of nuclear research reactors was ordered at that complex, the spokesman said.

In the city of Oak Ridge, two and a half miles from the nearest plant, the police department reported that it was on full alert and that all means of precaution have been taken. The police did not elaborate.

There are three major operations at the Oak Ridge complex, employing about 14,000 persons. These include the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, the Y-12 nuclear-weapon production plant and the K-25 gaseous-diffusion plant.

At the laboratory there are at least two atomic reactors used in research. They are shielded by water. Unlike commercial nuclear power plants, which are under heavy domes of concrete and inside thick steel reactor vessels, the Oak Ridge reactors are in ordinary buildings in pools of water, with heavy concrete sides and bottoms but open at the top.

The Y-12 plant is one of eight nuclear-weapon plants in the United States. The spokesman said it was used for "weapons component fabrication." Most of this work involves precision machining of uranium metal for bomb parts, the spokesman said.

However, he avoided comment on the amount of highly dangerous plutonium that might be involved in the plant's operation.

The \$1-billion gaseous-diffusion plant is used to separate the useful isotope Uranium-235 from natural Uranium-238. It is done by pumping uranium hexafluoride, a highly corrosive radioactive gas, through a series of screening devices. Spokesmen said the plant was not shut down. They said the gas reverts to crystal form at room temperature.

One reason for the bitterness among some Justice Department lawyers over the criticism about their enforcement of the campaign laws is that they consider the laws poorly drawn and almost impossible to enforce.

Justice Department lawyers never were able to obtain a valid conviction under the Corrupt Practices Act of 1925, the predecessor to the new campaign reporting law. Because juries are reluctant to send contributors or campaign officials to jail for activities during the hurly-burly of a political campaign, the government's lawyers would prefer to have Congress replace the criminal penalties with heavy civil financial penalties for failure to report.

Justice Dept. Aims to Indict Both Parties' Finance Panels

(Continued from Page 1)

campaign literature. An indictment is expected to result from the distribution of a bogus leaflet in the Florida Democratic primary.

The leaflet, the origin of which has not been established, was printed on the letterhead of the "Citizens for Muskie" organization. It accused Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Henry M. Jackson of Washington of sexual misconduct. The Muskie group has denied knowing anything about the leaflet.

The exact nature of the charges against the two presidential committees are not known. But both were cited for "apparent violations" of the new Federal Election Campaign Act by the General Accounting Office, which handles the financial reports.

On Aug. 26, the GAO charged

that the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President failed to report the sources of and expenditures involving about \$350,000. On Oct. 6, the agency reported that various fund-raising committees for the Democratic presidential campaign had filed inadequate and erroneous reports.

Failure to report properly is a misdemeanor under the new law. Therefore, if only the committees and no individual members are to be charged, as reported, then no jail terms are possible and only fines of up to \$1,000 could be imposed for each violation.

Since each unreported or improperly reported contribution and expenditure would technically be a violation, the \$1,000 fines could be multiplied many times. Nevertheless, the total penalties would probably be small in comparison with the funds raised. The Nixon campaign raised more than \$40 million and the McGovern committee about \$23 million.

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20 Missing in Iran

TEHRAN, Nov. 12 (AP).—Twenty mountaineers from Tehran University are missing in the Elburz Mountains north of Tehran, university sources said.

Bal à Versailles.

Jean Desprez

Parfumeur, Paris

Italians Urged Not to Send Any Christmas Mail

ROME, Nov. 12, (NYT).—While post office departments throughout the world are urging the public these days to send Christmas mail early, Italians are being warned not to mail any holiday greetings at all.

A chain of strikes—some ordered by the postal unions, others of the wildcat variety—have caused chaos in the chronically ramshackle mail service here, and the Christmas rush threatens a complete breakdown.

Delivery of air-mail letters from Rome to New York took an average of seven to 10 days during the last few weeks, and some never arrived. Many Italians are now receiving postcards that their friends mailed from vacation spots last August.

An estimated 700 tons of junk mail are cluttering halls and corridors of Milan post offices, and nobody knows when—or whether—they will ever be delivered. Whenever that city's postal workers are not on strike, they are adhering to the rule book—written in 1908—in a job action for higher pay.

Meanwhile, large business concerns in Milan and Turin are sending letters by courier to nearby Switzerland to be mailed.

Quake Shakes Lahore

LAHORE, Pakistan, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—A severe earthquake shook Lahore and surrounding districts tonight, but there were no immediate reports of casualties or damage.

MICHEL SWISS

PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS-TIES-GLOVES

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50,000 GIs Once Were at Huge Installation

U.S. Gives Long Binh Base to Saigon

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, South Vietnam, Nov. 12 (NYT).—The United States Army yesterday turned over its huge headquarters base at Long Binh, 166 miles north of Saigon, to the South Vietnamese Army.

The transfer symbolized the end of direct United States Army participation in the Vietnam war after more than seven years.

About 19,000 soldiers, remain in South Vietnam, working chiefly as advisers to Saigon government troops, as helicopter crewmen, and as maintenance, supply and office staff. Under cease-fire proposals being considered, they would have to leave South Vietnam along with about 10,000 Air Force personnel, 1,300 Marines, 1,800 sailors, and 100 Coast Guardsmen within 60 days after the signing of an agreement.

The Staff Moves Out

The 50-square-mile Long Binh base was headquarters for United States Army, Vietnam, or USARV (pronounced Use Are Vee), a command established on July 20, 1965, during the rapid American buildup.

Its small remaining headquarters staff, commanded by a major general, moved into United States Military Assistance Command offices in Saigon yesterday.

At peak strength in 1968 and 1969, the base housed nearly 50,000 American soldiers responsible for supporting the equivalent of nine United States Army combat divisions, fighting throughout the country. The main combat units were: the 17th Airborne Brigade, the First Infantry Division (Airmobile), the 25th Infantry Division (Airmobile), the 10th Airborne Division (Airmobile), the 4th Infantry Division, the 3rd Airborne Brigade, the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment, the Ninth Infantry Division, the First Brigade of the Fifth Mechanized Infantry Division, and the Fifth Special Forces Group.

Total Army strength in South Vietnam, including combat units, peaked at about 53,000.

Remembered Battles

While most fighting by combat units consisted of small, harassment attacks, ambushes and raids, lasting a few minutes or a few hours, a few battles lasted longer or were remembered longer.

The battle for hills near Dak To in the Central Highlands in November, 1967, was perhaps typical. More than 15,000 troops were sent in against four North Vietnamese regiments there.

The Americans said they conducted 1,660 tactical air strikes, 32 B-52 bombing raids, and 1,101 helicopter sorties and fired 137,591 artillery shells during the month-long battle. They reported having killed 1,650 North Vietnamese soldiers and listed their own losses as a few hundred killed and several hundred wounded.

Other better known battles and campaigns included those in the Ia Drang, A Shau and A Shau valleys, Plei Keng, Ben Het, My Lai, War Zones C and D, the Michelin rubber plantation, Hiep Duc, and the relief of Marines at Khe Sanh and at the American Embassy in Saigon.

With the exception of the embassy, all these battlegrounds are quiet today and in the untested control of the North Vietnamese Army and Viet Cong.

Fullout Began in '69

United States Army units began withdrawing from South Vietnam in mid-1969, after President Nixon's announcement of a program of Vietnamization in which the South Vietnamese Army was taught to fight the war with the kind of machinery and weapons the Americans had used.

On July 8, 1969, the first American combat troops withdrew. They were 514 members of the Third Battalion, 60th Regiment of the Ninth Infantry Division, headquartered at Dongiam in the Mekong Delta.

With today's turnover of the

Long Binh base, three Army infantry companies that had been providing perimeter security were to be replaced by South Vietnamese units. An Army spokesman said the American Army troops would remain on the post after Dec. 1.

A large property disposal there has been turned over to American civilians. Recreational facilities, including basketball courts, swimming pool, a large new movie theater, turned over to the South Vietnamese.



PULLING OUT—U.S. MPs rolling up American flag for last time on Saturday at Long Binh airfield which officially turned over to the South Vietnamese Army.

Thieu Reportedly Softening Opposition to Truce Terms

(Continued from Page 1)

objections to signing the draft agreement and would sign before Nov. 20 along with Hanoi, Washington and the Viet Cong.

According to the France-Soir report, Mr. Thieu decided on this course of action after repeated meetings with Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker and after President Nixon's re-election.

The paper said that Mr. Thieu's reported inflexibility in his talks with Mr. Nixon's special envoy, Gen. Haig, in the last two days, was meant to strengthen his position and did not represent genuine opposition to the accord.

Visit to Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Nov. 12 (NYT).—Gen. Haig paid a brief, surprise visit to Phnom Penh today to meet with Cambodian President Lon Nol following his talks with President Thieu.

The exact reason for the special, unannounced visit by the National Security Council official to the Cambodian capital was not immediately clear. The U.S. Embassy here would say only that "the purpose of the visit is to discuss the progress of the peace plan with Lon Nol."

U.S. Jets Make Heavy Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

Two South Vietnamese Sky-raidiers were shot down, possibly by Soviet-supplied missiles, near Tri Tam, 40 miles northwest of Saigon, according to field reports.

In Cambodia, a battalion of Communist troops yesterday occupied partly the former Cambodian capital of Oudong, and once again cut the main road to the rice lands from Phnom Penh.

Food Shortage

The road has been open only about two weeks in the last three months, contributing to serious food shortage in Phnom Penh.

Oudong was the capital of the last century when the French colonial administration transferred the seat of government to Phnom Penh.

Two South Korean ships carrying cargoes of cement have been blown up by explosive charges while unloading at docks in Phnom Penh, military police reported.

The blasts, shortly before midnight last night, sank one ship and damaged the other. Police said that they did not know whether plastic charges were planted by underwater frogmen, as in previous attacks, or whether the explosives were left on the ships.

Both vessels arrived here on Nov. 3. Gunboats and aircraft escort weekly convoys up the Mekong River from South Vietnam to provide Phnom Penh with its only surface link with the outside world.

Peking Envoy in Hungary

VIENNA, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—China's foreign trade minister, Pao Hsiang-kuo, arrived in Hungary today to discuss bilateral trade, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported.

50 From Nigeria Reported Killed

CALABAR, Nigeria, Nov. 12 (AP).—Some 50 Nigerian war have been shot to death and 40 others wounded in a battle with Spanish soldiers in the Spanish colony of Equatorial Guinea, according to travel arriving here.

Nigeria has maintained its silence on the alleged incident which is said to have occurred the last weekend of October on the island of Fernando Po, Nigeria's coast.

Equatorial Guinea, one of Africa's smallest nations, is one of the steamiest islands of Ferno Po and the larger area of Muni on the African mainland between Cameroon and Gabon.

The violence, according to workers arriving in Calab, broke out at Santa Isabel, capital, during an unexplained demonstration by some of thousands of Nigerian civil pickers who work on the island under labor contracts.

There have been numerous stories of "inhuman" treatment by Guinea officials of Niger workers in recent years, thousands have abandoned island since Equatorial Guinea won independence from Spain in 1968.

WEATHER

ALGAEVE	17	63	Partly c
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Partly c
ANTWERP	15	59	Partly c
ATHENS	20	58	Very cl
BELGRADE	23	73	Cloudy
BERLIN	7	45	Overcast
BELLEVILLE	7	45	Overcast
BRUSSELS	7	45	Overcast
BUDAPEST	15	61	Partly c
CAIRO	27	73	Partly c
CASABLANCA	19	66	Partly c
COPENHAGEN	15	66	Cloudy
COSTA MESA	19	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	5	41	Rain
EDINBURGH	8	41	Very cl
FLORENCE	15	59	Partly c
FRANKFURT	7	45	Very cl
GENEVA	4	39	Partly c
HELSINKI	6	42	Overcast
ISTANBUL	17	63	Partly c
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Very cl
LONDON	15	61	Sunny
MADRID	12	54	Sunny
MILAN	13	58	Cloudy
MOSCOW	14	57	Cloudy
MUNICH	4	39	Showers
NEW YORK	10	50	Fair
NICE	7	45	Partly c
OSLO	7	45	Partly c
PARIS	5	48	Rain
PRAGUE	5	38	Cloudy
ROME	16	61	Partly c
SOFIA	12	54	Very cl
STOCKHOLM	7	45	Very cl
TEL AVIV	24	75	Partly c
TUNIS	20	63	Partly c
VIENNA	15	54	Cloudy
WARSAW	5	41	Partly c
WASHINGTON	14	57	Sunny
ZURICH	2	36	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Co at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

Numbers Flown In

Reportedly Is Rushing
Aid to Cambodia

Nov. 12 (AP).—The U.S. has expanded its aid program to Cambodia, as well as to Vietnam, in an effort to build a base in Indochina before an American withdrawal.

morning, 10 U.S. military transports unpropeller-driven Sky-landers at Phnom Penh. American transports in other supplies, including military command equipment, high-level sources said.

POWs,
Are
1,809

Nov. 12 (Reuters).—800 U.S. military men or captured by Communist forces in Indochina, according to a breakdown of war issued today. Military spokesmen said that there were 1,298 known captured, 543 known captured, 338 known captured, 338 known captured, 338 known captured.

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confirmed that the United States is giving additional aid to Cambodia, beyond that publicly acknowledged and accounted for. "This is a deal to give Cambodia extra help," one source declared. "They've still got the Khmer Rouge and the North Vietnamese to fight."

Cost Not Estimated
U.S. officials have declined to estimate the cost of the increased military aid. In the last two weeks, South Vietnam has received hundreds of new aircraft and other associated equipment. Sources say that the South Vietnamese Air Force will have more than 2,000 aircraft, making it the third largest in the world.

"They want to get this additional aid into Phnom Penh before there is a settlement," the source said. "In other words, all of the assistance is being tied together prior to the signing of any agreement."

A draft peace agreement worked out in Paris last month stipulates that after the agreement is signed the United States can replace equipment for South Vietnam only on a one-to-one basis. But the portions of the draft agreement that have been publicly disclosed make no mention of aid to Cambodia.

The supply program is being rushed up, eyewitnesses said that security at the Phnom Penh Airport was extremely tight. No newsmen or photographers were permitted at the airport when the American transports were landing between 9 a.m. and noon.

Sources here also said that they did not know who would train the Cambodian pilots and maintenance personnel for the planes or where the training would take place.

Japan Is Firm
On U.S. Troops
TOKYO, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka rejected an opposition demand in parliament yesterday that Japan's security treaty with the U.S. be revised so that American troops would be stationed here only during an emergency.

Mr. Tanaka said that U.S. military bases in Japan under the treaty were a deterrent to war and ensured the nation's security. The government had no intention of revising the treaty, he said.

However, Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said the government was negotiating with the U.S. for a reduction of bases. There are 179 American military facilities on Japanese soil, including 98 on the island of Okinawa handed back to Japan last May. All combat units have been removed, leaving only supply or repair facilities.

Kennedy, Rogers Settle Date
For 5 Doctors' Visit to Hanoi
By H.D.S. Greenway
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP).—The differences between the Department of State and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., over the timing of a proposed visit by five U.S. doctors to Hanoi appeared to have been settled yesterday.

"The problem has been resolved, our team will be leaving and this is no longer an issue," Dale De Haan, a counsel for Sen. Kennedy's Senate Judiciary subcommittee on refugees, said yesterday. Mr. De Haan is expected to accompany the doctors to Hanoi.

He could not give a precise date for the group's departure for Hanoi, but said it would be "safe to assume" that the group would leave before the end of November.

Sen. Kennedy met with Secretary of State William P. Rogers on Thursday, according to Mr. De Haan, and the medical team's leader, Dr. Norman Borlaug of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, flew down from Boston yesterday to meet with Mr. Rogers.

A "misunderstanding" The original difficulty, which Sen. Kennedy's office described as a "misunderstanding rather than a confrontation," came about when the State Department reportedly advised Sen. Kennedy not to send a medical team to Hanoi "at this time."

On Sept. 21, according to Mr. De Haan, Sen. Kennedy first informed Mr. Rogers that the North Vietnamese had invited Sen. Kennedy to send a team of U.S. doctors to Hanoi. It was agreed that the team should not become an election issue, but Sen. Kennedy thought he had the State Department's approval to send the group after the election.

The State Department's objection, when the proposed trip became public, was understood to be that a quasi-official delegation under the auspices of a congressional subcommittee should not go to Hanoi when peace negotiations were at such a delicate stage.

Sen. Kennedy's position was that a team of doctors could not possibly hurt negotiations because their visit would be humanitarian rather than political.

The medical team's purpose is to study North Vietnam's immediate and long-term health relief needs.



ON YOUR MARK—Apollo-17 astronauts Ronald Evans (left), command-module pilot, Eugene Cernan (center), mission commander, and Harrison Schmitt, lunar-module pilot, holding their flight emblem at a Houston press conference on Friday. The blastoff is scheduled for next December 6. It will be the last moon flight in Apollo program.

Americans Hope for New Answers

Apollo Moon-Riddle Mission Dec. 6

By John Noble Wilford

HOUSTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—A perplexed lunar scientist recently opened a report with a story from Walt Kelly's "Postively Pogo."

The story is about "the 43rd, 99999 answer," and it goes like this: "The answer," I said calmly, "is North Dakota in the year 1822."

"Splendid," screamed a quiet chap. "But we have no question for that answer."

That, Gerald J. Wasserburg of the California Institute of Technology says, is the problem and the frustration of lunar science as preparations are under way for the final mission of the Apollo project—Apollo-17—which is scheduled for launching Dec. 6.

"We've got answers but not the questions," Mr. Wasserburg observed, discussing the findings of the five previous moon landings. "I'm not sure we're asking the questions in exactly the right way."

This was illustrated during a lunar science briefing here at the Manned Spacecraft Center. The project scientists, for all their data, still cannot reconstruct the evolution of the moon, much less explain its origin. They have found rocks from 3 billion to 4.25 billion years old. They have found soil particles 4.6 billion years old. Their seismic data suggest the

moon has a molten core. They know that some widespread cataclysmic events took place about 3.9 to 4 billion years ago, and that for the last three billion years the moon has been a relatively inactive place.

But what does it all mean? Search for Answer
James Head of the Bell Telephone Laboratories, which has studied the Apollo-17 landing site under a contract from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, offered the hope that the nature of the site "will go a long way toward answering the question of what happened between four billion years ago and the origin of the moon."

Mr. Head said that the landing site, which is near the Taurus Mountains and the Littrow Crater, appears to have three distinct features that are of considerable interest—highlands, plains and a dark surface dust that may be relatively young volcanic ash.

The steep-walled mountains that surround the site may have been formed by the buckling of the lunar crust after the impact or eruption that formed the nearby Sea of Serenity. Since the Sea of Serenity appears to be older than the Imbrium Basin, the most extensive feature on the moon whose explosive formation seems to have obliterated so much evidence of the moon's first 600 or 700 million years, Mr. Head said it may be possible to find lunar rocks older than those previously found.

The sub-floor of the plains, which the astronauts expect to examine with seismic and gravity experiments, may be an intermediate feature, about 3.8 billion years old. And the "dark mantle," the dusty covering on the plain at Taurus-Littrow, may be as young as one billion years old.

If this is true, Mr. Head said that Apollo-17 would fill many of the gaps in the moon's chronology.

The astronauts of Apollo-17 are Capt. Eugene A. Cernan and Comdr. Ronald E. Evans of the Navy and Harrison H. Schmitt, the first geologist to go to the moon. Capt. Cernan and Comdr. Schmitt are scheduled to land on the moon on Dec. 11, remain there three days and conduct three extensive, seven-hour excursions outside their landing craft.

Modules Get Names
HOUSTON, Nov. 12 (AP).—The crew of Apollo-17 have named their command module "America" and will call their lunar module "Challenger." Capt. Cernan said the crew chose those names because they wanted to pay tribute to "an impossible dream that became America."

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Two Held in N.Y.
In Cocaine Case
NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Police arrested two men, aged 74 and 75, at Kennedy International Airport Friday and held them on charges involving an attempt to smuggle \$2 million worth of cocaine into the country.

Rafael Palino-Osorio, 74, was arrested after customs men found 5.5 pounds of cocaine stuffed in a woman's girdle he was wearing. He had just landed from Colombia.

A district attorney said Mr. Palino-Osorio told police he was to be met at the airport by another man. Customs men then sent him out through the customs barrier, where he was hailed by 75-year-old Pedro Trujillo-Montoya, who was then arrested.

The other three have not been charged yet in connection with the crime.

Police alleged that one murder to which the family had been linked last year in Salt Lake City of Sheri Lee Martin, 17, a doughnut-shop waitress.

Her body was found in the Nevada desert. She had been shot several times with a .32-caliber weapon.

A week later another doughnut waitress was abducted from a shop in Denver, police said. Her nude body was found in a field three days later near the Wyoming border. She had been raped, strangled and shot with the same .32-caliber gun.

Two months later Susan Darlene Shaw, 16, an employee of the "Sweet Cream Donut Shop" in Mesquite, Texas, near Dallas, was kidnapped, raped and murdered.

Her body, riddled with six bullet holes, was found floating in a lake east of Dallas.

Police said that at the same time the bodies of a young couple, Forrest Covey, 23, and his wife, Jena, 19, were found in Mesquite.

Family of Five
Police named the family as Sherman McCarty, 47, his wife, Carolyn, 45; their son, Danny, 19; their daughter, Ginger Taylor, 22; and Ginger's husband, Carl Raymond Taylor, 38.

(Two of the family were extradited to other states yesterday on lesser charges, United Press International reported.)
(Danny was flown to Dallas on a warrant charging violation of parole, and Ginger was returned to Lakewood, Colo., on a bad-check charge.)

Police alleged the five crisscrossed the country in stolen cars between the summer of 1971 and early this year, making a particular target of doughnut-shop waitresses.

Five of the victims were shot with the same .32-caliber gun, police said.

"The motivation for these crimes has been robbery," Roger Willard, an agent for the Department of Public Safety in Lakewood, told the press conference. But other officers said the proceeds from the crimes were usually small.

Two in Prison
The elder McCarty and his son-in-law are at present serving a minimum of five years and maximum of life in San Quentin Prison for taking part in a supermarket robbery last year. The other three were arrested here on charges of harboring a fugitive.

Federal kidnapping charges have been filed against the two elder men in connection with the killing of one doughnut waitress. The other three have not been charged yet in connection with the crime.

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Family of Five Suspected
Of 22 Murders in Eight States

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Police today alleged that a nomadic family wandered the American West and Midwest on a horrifying trail of kidnapping, rape and murder, seizing doughnut-shop waitresses and other restaurant staff as their victims.

The McCarty family—father, mother, son, daughter and son-in-law—were investigated over the weekend for at least 22 murders, detectives from eight states told a press conference here.

The detectives told how the bodies of teen-age girls have been found raped, strangled and shot in lonely spots in deserts and plains.

"Murders from all over the country are being investigated," said Detective Sergeant Herb Jordan, of Mesquite, Texas. Investigators from Texas, Utah, Nevada, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Florida and Oregon have been questioning the family about murders in those states, police said.

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Lebanese Army
Handles Security
After Police Kill 2

BEIRUT, Nov. 12 (UPI).—The army has been charged with preserving security in Lebanon, Information Minister Khatchik Bobikian said today.

The decision was taken at a three-hour extraordinary cabinet session chaired by President Suleiman Franjeh.

The decision followed a clash yesterday between striking workers and policemen in which two people were killed and others, including nine policemen, wounded. Several leftist organizations have called for a demonstration tomorrow to protest the police action.

Fearing the situation may get out of control, the government decided to turn over responsibility for maintaining security to the army as of midnight tonight, political sources said.

Mr. Bobikian said the government reminds citizens that all demonstrations require prior permission from the interior ministry.

The decision was taken in the absence of Saeb Salam, the Premier and Interior Minister, who is currently on vacation in Greece.

question, Mr. Kennedy led Mr. Agnew, 51 percent to 43, among all voters. Under-30 voters gave Mr. Kennedy a 66-to-30 margin.

The youth vote was greatly enlarged this year by the lowering of the voting age to 18. But first-time voters, aged 18 to 24, turned out at a much lower rate than their elders, according to post-election survey evidence.

The indications were that only 11.3 million, or 44 percent, of the 25.7 million eligible first-time voters went to the polls. This helped to drag down, but was only partly responsible for, the lowest total voter-participation rate since 1948.

Lower Rate
The total of 75.4 million voters represented only 54 percent of the 138.6 million Americans of voting age. Among voters 24 and older, the participation rate was 56 percent.

Both figures were well below the 1968 figure of 63 percent—just about the average for the last five elections prior to 1972.

Nationwide Mr. Nixon's 61 percent vote total in 1972 surpassed the 57 percent combined Nixon-Wallace total of 1968.

Hypothetical Race
The Gallup survey found that Sen. Kennedy trailed Mr. Nixon by 9 percentage points in a hypothetical race this year, against a 23-point Nixon lead over Sen. McGovern.

Mr. Nixon won the election by 23.5 percentage points. Voters under age 30 favored Mr. Kennedy, 55 percent to 41, in the trial heat.

In the hypothetical Harris

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Tchaikovsky
Mozart
Handel
Wagner
Johnnie Walker



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Remaining Asians to Be Farmers, Amin Says

Kampala's Asian Districts Are Ghost Towns

By Jim Hoagland
KAMPALA, Nov. 12 (WP).—Steel shutters are drawn in a long grey line across the store fronts of Williams Street, once a busy commercial area in Uganda's capital but now a drab collection of deserted dry cleaning, grocery, clothing and other stores.

On one block, 71 out of 72 shops were closed yesterday. No one knows when, or if, they will reopen.

At the entrance to an office building, placards still advertise the professional services once available inside. But the building is empty. Patel the accountant is gone. Shah the lawyer is gone. Naram the goldsmith is gone. A survey of Kampala's streets estab-

lishes, in fact, that virtually all of the country's middle class and its professional and commercial communities are gone, swept away in six weeks.

President Idi Amin's expulsion of about 42,000 Asians, which came to a relatively orderly end last week despite widespread fears of a potential racial pogrom, has left the economic and urban life of the East African country in shambles.

1,500 Remain

Fewer than 1,500 Asians are estimated to have turned up last week throughout the country for a head count ordered by President Amin. They had been exempted from the enforced exodus because they possessed needed

skills or because they proved they had obtained Ugandan citizenship.

Gen. Amin announced today that Asians with Ugandan citizenship will be transported to other areas to cultivate land. He said at a rally in Southwest Uganda that "The Uganda citizens of Asian origin are to be transport-

IATA Threatens Sanctions Against Israel Travel Tax

TEL AVIV, Nov. 12 (AP).—A representative of the International Air Transport Association today called for legal sanctions against Israel and hinted the United States will stop foreign aid to the Jewish state unless it repeals its travel tax.

Joseph Di Palma told newsmen the House of Representatives had passed an amendment to the foreign-aid bill prohibiting economic aid to states with migration taxes exceeding \$50.

Israelis must pay 600 Israeli pounds—about \$142—every time they leave the country.

Mr. Di Palma said the amendment was aimed at the Soviet Union, which imposes heavy taxes on emigrating Jews.

He said that when a Senate Foreign Aid subcommittee learned of the Israeli tax, it would probably apply the amendment to Israel.

He did not elaborate on IATA's sanctions against Israel.

ed physically to the various districts to be allocated to them. . . . "The Asians will go straight to their fields and start digging and cultivating their different acres to be allocated to them when they arrive." He appealed to his audience "to be kind and helpful to them and teach them ways of how to dig hard and seriously."

Thus the Asian sections of Kampala, which have been turned into miniature ghost towns, will lose even their fearful, small groups of remaining Asians.

As if their owners had been suddenly plucked up by a giant invisible hand that sought people but discarded property, thousands of shops and houses built up by the Asians in their seven decades on Kampala's hills stand silent and abandoned, waiting to be taken over by eager new African owners.

The expelled Asians had been driven from the pale pastel-colored, cubical houses they inhabited on Lugard Hill. Above the lush green grass and fragrant banana trees, washing still hangs on the line in some yards.

Forbidden to carry out most of their furniture, the Asians simply left it. At some houses, trucks driven by Africans were seen carrying away pieces of furniture this weekend, although there has not been any major looting of houses or shops yet.

The doors of empty garages hang open. Many of the missing cars have been stolen by Ugandan soldiers or given to them by fearful Asians in exchange for promises of safe conduct to the airport.



Uganda President Gen. Idi Amin (right) during prayers in Kampala mosque Saturday.

Mrs. Meir Predicts Post-Election Policy

Israel Expects Nixon Pressure for Peace

JERUSALEM, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Golda Meir said yesterday that the United States may reactivate its search for a

Middle East peace now that President Nixon has been re-elected. She said that she hopes that Mr. Nixon will not force Israel to do something against its will.

In the Arab world, she said, King Hussein of Jordan has taken a "revolutionary step" in speaking of peace with Israel but that he must go a step further by stopping acting as if a war had never occurred. He cannot turn back the clock, she said.

Speaking slowly in a wide-ranging interview on national radio, Mrs. Meir said it was possible she and Mr. Nixon would meet soon but said there were no plans for a meeting. She did not mention Defense Minister Moshe Dayan's trip to Washington.

In what was Israel's first formal reaction to Mr. Nixon's re-election and its possible meaning for Jerusalem, Mrs. Meir said that the United States may reactivate its attempts to reach an Arab-Israeli peace now that Mr. Nixon has been returned to the White House.

"It is possible that America will act now in an attempt to arrange a settlement in our area, but I assume that President Nixon won't pressure Israel into any settlement and won't impose a settlement on Israel that is not in our interests," she said.

"Old-New President" "I think that the old-new President of the United States has experience with us and knows that it is impossible to pressure us in matters that are important for our interests," Mrs. Meir said. "I hope there will not be such an attempt."

The prime minister said it would be natural for the United

States to push for an Arab-Israeli peace at this time—"if not a total peace, then a guarantee of the continuation of the cease-fire."

In another radio interview, Foreign Minister Abba Eban said that the United States has not urged Israel to change its approach toward a Middle East peace but instead Nixon administration officials are trying to get Egypt to accept negotiations toward a settlement.

Dayan in U.S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan arrived today on an official visit which will include a meeting with his American counterpart.

An El Al jumbo jet carrying Gen. Dayan as well as regular passengers touched down at 4:05 p.m. and was met by an entourage of at least 14 police vehicles and unmarked cars.

Gen. Dayan left quickly in a six-car motorcade without speaking to newsmen, who were kept several hundred yards from the plane.

Iraq Says Arabs Now Can Employ Oil as a Weapon

BAGHDAD, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan Bakr told a seminar here yesterday that Arab oil could now be used as a weapon against imperialists and in the "decisive" battle in Palestine.

Mr. Bakr said specialists in Iraq had succeeded in running the installations of the Western-owned Iraq Petroleum Company, nationalized on June 1, and marketing the oil "despite the companies' attempt to place obstacles in our way and the campaigns of confusion they led to foil the nationalization operation."

The Iraq News Agency quoted the president as saying, "The historic nationalization decision has implemented the slogan 'Arab Oil for the Arabs,' and we can now use Arab oil as a weapon against our imperialist enemies in all our liberation battles, particularly in our decisive battle in Palestine."

U.S. Official Not Warned His Host Was Drug Suspect

By Martin Tolchian

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT).—A Justice Department press spokesman said Friday that when Myler J. Ambrose, then customs commissioner, was a house guest last December of Richmond C. Harper, a Texas rancher, Mr. Ambrose had not been warned by customs officials that Mr. Harper was then under investigation in connection with alleged smuggling activities.

This statement was made in response to a New York Times dispatch, which was published in the International Herald Tribune, describing the two-day visit by Mr. Ambrose, who was appointed last January as the top federal narcotics law-enforcement officer.

The Justice Department spokesman said that the T dispatch contained "numerous misstatements of facts and innuendoes."

The spokesman said that Harper had not been under investigation for smuggling at time of the visit, as Mr. Ambrose had also contended in the T dispatch. A customs office the Southwest had told The Times that Mr. Harper had been investigated for a year the visit.

I-Seat Edge Of Trudeau Eliminated

His Trade Minister Ousted in Recount

DRUMMONDVILLE, QUE. Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau planning to rule with a minority government following election reverses for his Liberal party, suffered another Friday night when a recount deprived one of his cabinet ministers of his seat.

Trade and Commerce Minister Jean-Luc Pepin lost his seat in the recount of the election in Quebec to Social Conservative candidate Jean-Marie Solive a 70-vote margin.

The decision wiped out one-seat edge Mr. Trudeau won in the Oct. 30 election over the Progressive Conservative opposition party Robert Stanfield. Both now have 108 seats in the 181-seat House of Commons, with Socialist New Democrats holding the balance of power with 31 seats.

Trudeau's Plans

The recount is not expected to have any effect on Mr. Trudeau's plan to form a minority government, observers say. His depends on the goodwill of Socialist New Democrats but have not yet given an indication as to what they will do in Parliament reconvenes, next month.

On election night, Mr. Trudeau was counted the winner of a four-way contest. But automatic recount gave the back to Mr. Pepin—who has it since 1963—by five votes.

Another recount was ordered. This is the process under law when the margin is less than 25 votes.

Arthur McBride Dies; Founded Football Bowl

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12 (AP).—Arthur (Mickey) McBride, who founded the Cleveland Browns professional football team in 1946, died Friday night in a Cleveland clinic following an attack.

Faith His Way

Mr. McBride, who was a former president of the Yellow Cab Company in Cleveland, formed the Browns after the old Cleveland Rams moved to Los Angeles. He hired Paul Brown as coach, was so anxious to show Brown was in sole control, he often bought his way into park to watch the club play. Brown became one of the most successful professional football players in 1953. Mr. McBride sold Browns for \$600,000 to a Cleveland syndicate headed by Jones.

Mr. McBride was born in Ohio, and when he was 6, old hawked newspapers on a street corner, an operation in which he slightly illegal real streetcar transfers. The first company finally brought into court, but he was defended by Clarence Darrow and poor newsboy was found guilty.

His success at selling papers attracted Max Amann, circulation manager of The Cleveland American, and the two were barely in his teens. Mr. Amann put him in charge of a string of newsstands. In 1913 in his mid-20s, Mr. McBride became circulation director of The Cleveland News, a sales were sagging badly. First year he increased the circulation to 70,000 and the second more than 100,000.



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Continental's West Coast subsidiary opened September 12, 1972 in Los Angeles' Atlantic Richfield Plaza. The address is 515 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, California, 90071.

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Killing to Re-instate Unity

Italian Socialist Party Chief Urges Center-Left Coalition

GENOVA, Italy, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Francesco de Martino, president of the Italian Socialist Party, yesterday urged his party to declare its readiness to rejoin the shattered center-left government coalition.

Mr. de Martino supported the move to rejoin the center-left coalition in a speech on Friday.

Italy has been ruled by a center-right coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and others since May. The Socialists have been out of power for the first time after 10 years of center-left rule.

Mr. de Martino told the Socialist party congress that dialogue with the Christian Democrats and Social Democrats would be impossible, however, if the parties refused to stop pressing for communist inclusion in the government.

He said the Socialist party president, a majority of party members who want to bring down the government of Premier Giulio Andreotti, push out the right-of-

center Liberals and replace them in a renewed center-left coalition.

Move Opposed

Opposing him, at the head of a strong faction, is party secretary Giacomo Mancini, who argues that it is too early for an approach to the Christian Democrats, because the Socialists would have to abandon their positions.

Mr. de Martino is given a good chance of upsetting Mr. Mancini during the party congress and taking over as party secretary.

Christian Democrats and Premier Andreotti's government are watching the battle carefully. The premier has shaky majorities in Parliament and left-wing sectors of the Christian Democratic party, including former Foreign Minister Aldo Moro, are openly urging a renewal of the center-left alliance.

Mr. de Martino said that if the Socialists failed to make an approach to the Christian Democrats, the only alternative would be "the consolidation of centrism and of the Andreotti government."



Francesco de Martino, Italian Socialist leader.

Alitalia Will Provide Plane for Peron Trip

ROME, Nov. 12 (AP).—Alitalia has agreed to furnish a chartered DC-8 airliner to take former Argentine president Juan D. Peron from Rome to Buenos Aires, the Italian news agency, ANSA, reported yesterday.

It has not yet been disclosed how Mr. Peron would come to Rome from Madrid.

Although no definite dates have been announced, Mr. Peron was expected to arrive in Rome early in the week and leave for Buenos Aires on Thursday.

Wave of Reprisals Feared After Belfast Assassination

BELFAST, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Police today warned persons in mixed religious areas to be on their guard against a possible new wave of inter-sectarian assassinations.

"If only people would make sure who is knocking at the door before opening, they'd have a better chance of staying alive," a police spokesman said.

The warning followed the killing last night of a Catholic owner of a newspaper and candy store in a predominantly Protestant section of Belfast's Crumlin Road area. Police said such killings often trigger revenge attempts.

628th Fatality

Gerald Kelly, 50, was the 628th fatality in three years of violence between Northern Ireland's Protestant majority and Catholic minority. He was the 72d victim of otherwise apparently motiveless assassinations since July.

Most of the assassination victims, like Mr. Kelly, were members of one religion living in areas dominated by those of the other faith.

Witnesses told police that Mr. Kelly opened his shop door to a man who knocked after closing time. Two gunmen burst in and shot him six times.

The British Army today announced the arrest of another Irish Republican Army leader, the

11th in a week. A spokesman said the man, an acting company commander, was captured during a raid last night in Belfast's Catholic Andersonstown area.

Special services were held in Northern Ireland today on Britain's remembrance day for its servicemen slain in both World Wars. The ceremonies held in Belfast's St. Anne's Cathedral and at army posts throughout the country also paid homage to the 191 soldiers, volunteer militiamen and policemen killed in Ulster's strife.

In a railway accident, a soldier guarding a railway bridge overlooking a vehicle checkpoint outside Newry was hit by a train and died.

West Berlin's Mayor Will Visit Russia

BERLIN, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—West Berlin's Mayor Klaus Schuetz has accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union, probably early next year, the city government announced today.

Mr. Schuetz, who will be the first governing mayor of West Berlin to visit the Soviet Union, called on Mikhail Yefremov, the Soviet Ambassador to East Germany, today. He reported that they discussed the basic East-West German treaty initiated in Bonn last week.

U.S. Agents Seize Chess Master Given Passport Million Dollars in Bogus \$10 Notes

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP).—Secret Service agents, after tracing a grade of paper from Rhode Island, seized \$1 million in bogus \$10 bills Friday and arrested four men.

Charged with counterfeiting were Michael Grein, 39; Milford G. Schultz, 57; Lawrence G. Jarnutowski, 33; and Sam Frank Costanzo, 41. All are of the Chicago area.

Agents said their investigation began Oct. 16 with the arrest of Andrew Ducharme, 36, in Woonsocket, R.I., allegedly for passing bogus notes. The paper on which they were printed was traced to Chicago.

Grein, who allegedly bought the paper, was arrested Wednesday, officials said, as he was placing a suitcase containing \$300,000 in counterfeit bills into a storage locker at O'Hare International Airport.

They said the delivery allegedly was part of a deal made between Grein and an undercover agent. Agents said they found more counterfeit bills in a raid of Printers Unlimited, owned by Schultz and Jarnutowski. Costanzo allegedly made the plates.

Grein was freed on a \$10,000 personal recognizance bond and the others were released on \$8,000 recognizance bonds.

Chess Master Given Passport

PRAGUE, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Czechoslovak chess grand master Ludek Pachman said yesterday that the authorities have provided passports allowing him and his family to leave the country for Holland.

He had to cancel plans to leave last week because the passports were not available at the time he had been given to understand they would be ready. Mr. Pachman, convicted last May on four counts, including subversion, said he will leave Thursday.

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Scotland Yard Is Setting Up World Drive on Mail Bombs

LONDON, Nov. 12 (AP).—Scotland Yard announced yesterday a worldwide probe into the letter-bomb menace and that worse attacks could be in the Christmas mail rush.

Meanwhile, Britain uncovered a more terrorist letter-bomb at least two false alarms, mail bombs in London and a 1 in Glasgow were defused Friday before they could cause age.

Yesterday, detectives checking the 50 Jewish firms in Glasgow found another letter-bomb. The envelope, posted in a last Sunday, contained an explosive and a metal blasting device. An army bomb-disposal expert blew it up waste ground behind the Glasgow City mortuary.

The 19th mail bomb to hit Britain from New Delhi or Bombay.

For other letter-bombs were reported in Switzerland and in Israel. All had been mailed from India, but authorities there said the explosive devices had been made outside India.

Black September

British police suspect that the Arab terrorists' Black September organization is involved.

London's regional crime squad chief, Comdr. Ernest Bond, was named to head the probe. Mr. Bond led the investigation of the terrorist bombings at the homes of British cabinet ministers last year by an anarchist group called the Angry Brigade.

He arrested alleged members of the brigade and the accused are now standing trial.

Scotland Yard also named Detective Supt. Michael Davies as a special liaison officer for the mail-bomb probe to coordinate investigations with police forces around the world.

50 Found in India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (AP).—Indian postmen in 110,000 offices intercepted 50 letter-bombs among more than 126 million letters last week, officials said yesterday.

The bombs were armed with foreign explosive, but there were no clues as to their origin, the officials said.

The Home Ministry was trying to trace the senders of the 50 letters, which were in identical envelopes with fake return addresses. India asked Interpol for help.

Around 18 million letters are handled on a normal day by India's post offices, and the total was higher in the past week, India's most festive holiday season.

Eight intercepted letter-bombs had been posted in New Delhi last Monday, and the 42 others were found in Bombay.

Brezhnev Plans Hungary Visit Late in Month

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist leader, will pay a long-awaited and once-postponed visit to Hungary in late November, Tass announced last night.

Mr. Brezhnev originally was expected to visit Hungary in September, after numerous recent trips between Moscow and Budapest by officials of both countries. Diplomatic sources speculate that these visits are connected with Hungary's economic reforms, which have led the Hungarian economy far from the traditional Soviet model.

There has been speculation—but no hard evidence—that the Soviets are concerned about the reforms and the future development of Hungarian Communism. The reforms are intended to apply free-market forces to a socialist economy. They have increased the efficiency of Hungarian industry, but have also stimulated the growth of a new Hungarian middle class.

The Hungarians have openly complained that the Soviet Union would not agree to long-term commitments for the delivery of raw materials. The Hungarians depend almost entirely on Soviet natural resources, and they say they need assurances of long-term deliveries to make their own economic plans.

Barcelona Students Storm Rector's Office

BARCELONA, Nov. 12 (AP).—About 300 students of Barcelona's autonomous university stormed into the rector's office Friday and smashed windows to protest against transportation demands made over the last few days. The rector, Vincent Villar Palasi, a brother of the Spanish education minister, was not in his office at the time.

The university's 10,000 students have been on strike for two days demanding either more state aid or lower fares to get to class. The students said they spend more than 50 cents on two buses and a train they use to go to the university, which is 13 miles from Barcelona.

India Assails 'Lard' Stand by Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi reported to have blamed "foreign powers" yesterday what she described as a "lenient attitude" by Pakistan toward India that has blocked toward peace on the subcontinent.

At a private meeting of her Congress party, she reportedly warned that the coming would be "extremely difficult for India because of Pakistan's changed attitude." "Some of the big powers do not like to return to the region," India's attempt for peace "only roused the anger of powerful forces," she de-

clared, "was apparently accusing United States and China, sided with Pakistan during the last December border India-Pakistan military intervention." "In the East Pakistan led to the defeat and the creation of the new nation of Bangladesh," she said, "the United States and accused India of aggression Washington cut off all aid to India."

First Step a Hurdle
Identical Zulfikar Ali Bhutto signed a peace agreement in July specifying steps to ease relations. But the efforts bogged down at the first step, delineation of the air cease-fire line along the 160 miles that the two sides held end of the war Dec. 16, 1971. She accused Pakistan of back on her pledges after of the line had been decided. A dispute over a one-mile length of the line in the area has thwarted efforts toward normalization and India has refused to take the next step, withdrawing from Pakistani territories the western border.

Gandhi was reported to say that she was disappointed in not seeing a friendly India-Pakistan relationship trying hard to restore to the subcontinent, but we there will be no peace," she quoted as having said. "The government opens tomorrow, and Gandhi apparently was to her supporters to counter expected opposition criticism the delay in a settlement with Pakistan as well as India's serious economic situation."

Cables Opened

UT, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—A cable link between the Egyptian port of Suez and a land cable and link between Beirut and Suez were officially opened today. The system is supervised by a firm called the Franco-Lebanese Cable Company by the Lebanese govern-



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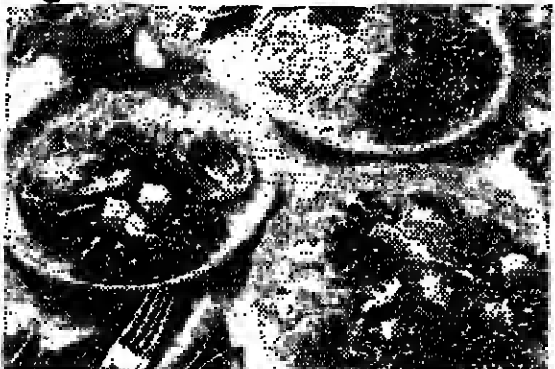
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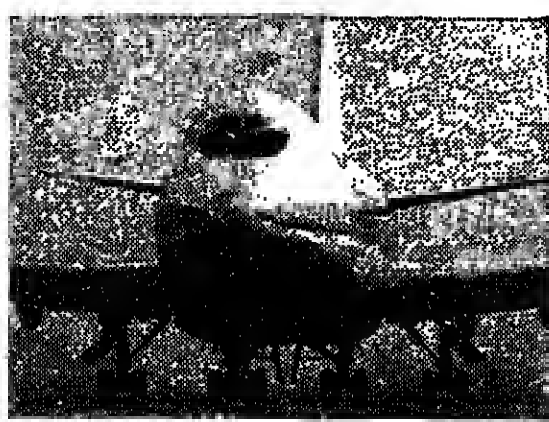
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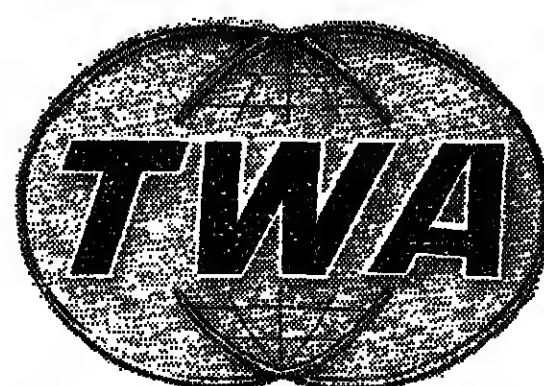
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Pressures of Canada

Relations between the United States and Canada would have entered a difficult new phase after the elections in the two countries, whatever the respective outcomes at the polls. The difficulties could be compounded, however, by the juxtaposition of President Nixon's landslide re-election and the advent of minority government in Ottawa. It is clearly in the best interests of both countries to handle this situation with maximum circumspection.

Bilateral negotiations on political explosive problems of trade and economic policy will be resumed shortly. After much acrimony, the talks were postponed earlier this year until after the fall elections, when both parties expected to find themselves in easier and more secure circumstances. Instead, the Canadian team will be representing a Liberal government dependent for its very existence on the support in Parliament of the socialist New Democratic party.

The New Democrats go much further than the two higher parties in opposing American ownership of Canadian resources and industries. They will be hard to persuade that Canada, with soaring inflation and an un-

employment rate higher than that in the United States, should make the concessions on trade policy demanded by Washington as a way of helping to erase the American balance-of-payments deficit. They will fight the dilution of so-called safeguards in the automobile trade agreement of 1965 which they regard as essential for maintaining production and employment in Canada's American-owned auto plants.

Canada must, of course, work its own way out of the political crisis brought on by elections that failed to give either the Liberals or Conservatives a majority in Parliament. But it will pay long-run dividends for relations between the countries if the United States will take great care in this period to avoid actions that could only increase Canadian political instability and stoke the fires of anti-Americanism north of the border.

Specifically, the Nixon administration should refrain from demanding concessions that all Canadians and a good many Americans regarded as unreasonable in the first place.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Discord of Détente

On Nov. 1, on the basis of his personal reply, Thiel College in Greenville, Pa., announced that the great Russian cellist Mstislav Rostropovich was to perform there on Nov. 16, and to receive an honorary degree. But Friday the Soviet Embassy in Washington, offering the potentially phony excuse that Mr. Rostropovich's schedule was full, told Thiel that the cellist and his wife, soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, wouldn't come. Obviously, he is being humiliated and caged by his government for his long and honorable record of standing up for human rights in the Soviet Union. His statement in defense of Nobel laureate Alexander Solzhenitsyn a year ago is perhaps the best publicized part of that record.

There is, to be sure, nothing new in the Kremlin's treating its most distinguished citizens in this barbaric fashion. However, there is something new, and something extremely disturbing, in the context of this latest repression. Within the last year, Soviet-American relations have notably improved. They are "the best yet," the Soviet ambassador observed the other evening. President Nixon campaigned effectively for re-election on his contribution to this advance in Soviet-American relations. Political and strategic dialogue is proceeding, trade is expanding, the atmosphere is bright. The question forced by the Rostropovich ban is whether all of these considerable advantages are to be gained by a sellout of the values in which this nation, at least, supposedly believes. Does Moscow intend to use Soviet-American détente to blunt American concern for violations of human rights in the Soviet Union? The issue, we submit,

goes to the heart of the purpose and meaning of détente, and of American public support for it.

At the May summit in Moscow, furthermore, Mr. Brezhnev agreed with Mr. Nixon on a set of "Basic Principles of Mutual Relations." Principle No. 9 states: "The two sides reaffirm their intention to deepen cultural ties with one another and to encourage fuller familiarization with each other's cultural values. They will promote improved conditions for cultural exchanges." A case can be made that the leash on Mr. Rostropovich does indeed familiarize the United States with official Soviet cultural values but this can hardly be what the Nixon-Brezhnev declaration had in mind. If Mr. Nixon means to have the "Basic Principles" regarded as more than a scrap of paper, then he can hardly fail to take appropriate official cognizance of an act which is in transparent violation of them.

We would prefer to believe that the Rostropovich affair is the result not of a personal intercession by Mr. Brezhnev but of one of those bureaucratic tradeoffs—something for Moscow's ideological hardbats—that are not entirely unknown in American politics either. Fortunately, there is still time and political room for the rather low-level and informal Soviet Embassy ban to be set aside. Mr. Nixon, himself an earlier recipient of a Thiel honorary degree, by the way, and Mr. Brezhnev, by all administration accounts a broad-minded man intent on détente, surely have a common interest in assuring that Mr. Rostropovich makes it to Thiel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Justifiable Terrorism?

Is an act of terrorist violence committed in the name of some national or ideological cause a form of justifiable homicide that deserves the indulgence of the international community?

That is a proposition that the Arab states and their supporters would have the world accept as they seek to block United States efforts at the United Nations to promote international action against terrorism that is directed at innocent states and persons. The Arabs insist that the UN should confine its response to terrorism to a study of its underlying causes.

The Arab argument is one that the United Nations cannot responsibly accept, especially in view of the recent record. During 1972 alone, 140 airplane passengers and crew have been killed and 89 wounded in terrorist acts involving thirty airliners from fourteen countries. In the past five years, a total of 27 diplomats from eleven countries have been kidnapped and three have been killed.

Such acts of cold-blooded violence undermine the very foundations of international communications, diplomacy and order which the United Nations was created to promote and defend.

Even the Arabs, if they would look beyond their emotional attachment to the Palestinian cause which has sparked many—but by no means all—of the recent terrorist atrocities, would see that their own interests lie in helping to end them. Terrorism merely breeds more terrorism from which no state or person can remain secure, as is demonstrated by the recent two-way traffic in letter bombs.

Terrorism from whatever source has become an intolerable threat to innocent lives and international intercourse. While making every effort to eliminate the roots of terrorism, the United Nations cannot fail to treat the international terrorist as the dangerous criminal he is.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Accord Between the Germans

The agreement is a major historic achievement which may well serve as a precedent casting a delicate shadow over the future of the two Koreas and the two Vietnams.

The point that warrants our attention, however, is that the establishing of a détente between the two Germans can be expected to provide a major momentum in further moving the European political situation toward a permanent easing of tensions.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 12, 1897

PARIS—Sir Wilfrid Laurier's efforts for closer relations between the United States and Canada are deserving of unstinted praise, for they are another step in the progress to universal brotherhood of peace at which Lord Salisbury hinted in his Guildhall address. When such tendencies are shown on both sides of the Atlantic, can anyone doubt that the old days of international jealousies and race hatred are past? Tariff wars will soon disappear by mutual understanding.

Fifty Years Ago

November 13, 1922

MACON, GA.—Charging that the Dyer anti-lynching Bill "proceeds directly upon the assumption that the states or the people have lost the capacity to govern themselves," Mr. Walter F. George, newly-elected United States Senator for Georgia, today announced that he would "stand unflinchingly for States' rights." "We must expect the legitimate extension of Federal power," he said, "but its unwarranted extension destroys the capacity of the people for self-government."



Thieu's Game Plan

Nixon's Approach to the 2d Term

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In a remarkable interview with Garnett Hornor of the Washington Star-News, President Nixon has given his own interpretation of his election victory, and defined his approach to the second White House term.

He made clear that he is going to get out of the war—"You can bank on it," he told Hornor. He is going to insist on a powerful defense establishment to support a leading U.S. role in the world. He is going to cut down the federal bureaucracy and federal spending so that there will be no presidential tax increases in the next four years. And he sounds as if he intends to lead a moral crusade to try to put an end to "the whole era of permissiveness," and nurture a new feeling of "responsibility and self-discipline" among the American people.

There has been considerable speculation in Washington about how Nixon would react to a spectacular victory: Would he be magnanimous or vindictive? Would he defend everything he has done, scorn his opposition and his critics and stick with his "winning team"?

Approach is Test

The first indication is that Nixon is going to be as pragmatic in his second term as he was in the first. His first decision was to shake up his cabinet and White House staff, cut down the federal bureaucracy, and give a sense of a new beginning and a new purpose.

The test of this, of course, will be what he does and not what he says, but his approach to the second term is at least more prudent and practical than the Democrats', who seem determined to avoid the consequences of their disaster, and have another bruising fight over Jean Westwood, George McGovern's national chairman, an intelligent and loyal woman, who obviously means well but is letting failure go to her head, and is now in danger of putting both Democratic party interests and women's rights in

even more trouble than they now are. Nixon has been very shrewd in announcing—even before anybody else had called for it—a reduction, reorganization and reapportionment of his winning term, and his purpose in the second term.

He won the White House but his party lost the Congress to the Democrats, who retain the power of investigation and subpoena. He wants naturally to get on to the future, in which he needs the cooperation of the Democratic chairman of the committee on Capitol Hill, but he can't very well concentrate on the future if the Democrats in general—and Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts in particular—concentrate in the 93d Congress on investigating the Watergate burglary and the involvement of the Republican National Committee and the White House staff in political espionage and sabotage during the campaign.

Also, it would be awkward if not impossible for the President to lead a "moral crusade" in his second term, if the Congress and the headlines are dramatizing the dubious financing practices and political espionage of the Republicans during the last six months.

So, the President's first act after his victory was to announce that he wanted the resignations of all his aides and that he intended to make major changes—maybe to accept the resignations of as many as 3,000 top officials in the White House, the cabinet and the top levels of the bureaucracy.

Problem Remains

This, at least, gives the President freedom of action to get rid of anybody in his administration who might have been involved in improper or embarrassing political shenanigans, and, at the same time, gives him the practical opportunity of getting rid of merely tired or inefficient or surplus officials who haven't enough energy or imagination to be effective in the second term.

Beyond these careful defensive

moves, however, he has a problem. His vision of the future, as related to the Washington Star-News, is that he can govern effectively in the next four years with the help of the comfortable middle-class majority that elected him, and that the people who opposed him—the poor, the blacks, the protesting young—will just have to "shape up," read the election returns, accept the "work ethic," and get jobs.

No doubt the majority of the American people will support the President in all this, but he still has to prove that his political philosophy will produce the jobs, get the peace, sustain an \$80-billion defense budget, and still deal with the poor who have been left behind.

In his interview, Nixon seemed to assume that the arguments that won the election will enable him to govern the country, but winning and governing are two quite different things, and, hopefully, he has been around long enough now to know it.

LONDON—One interesting and difficult adjustment in U.S. foreign policy over the next four years will be that which must inevitably take place with Britain, now that the United Kingdom has joined the European Community and, by so doing, severed the apron strings that bound it to the United States since World War II.

Washington steadfastly encouraged the British to take this historic step, almost since the idea of an organized "Europe" was first brooded. Now, however, with the move actually accomplished, giving the Common Market great new impetus and depriving the U.S. as well as the U.K. of a long-cherished "special relationship," the consequences are bound to produce important changes.

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Letters

Ozone Shield Peril

It is gratifying to see you come out frankly on the above vital topic in your issue of Nov. 7, following publication of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences National Research Council special panel's "Summary Report" in the October issue of my journal, "Biological Conservation."

In the light of that august body's warnings, and the indications from continuing research by Prof. Harold S. Johnson and others, it would seem dangerously short-sighted (to put it mildly) to continue with development of supersonic aircraft until proper scientific studies have been made of their possible effects on the ozone shield which, as you rightly report, "protects life on earth from ultraviolet radiation."

For it is widely accepted among biologists that, if there had not been a layer of ozone in the stratosphere to protect the world from lethal radiation from the sun, life as we know it could not have developed on earth, and if that layer were now destroyed or seriously reduced, life could not long continue in anything like its present range of forms, human and otherwise. This and other dangers to the biosphere are discussed in "The Environmental Future," recently published by Macmillan of London, and should have a sobering influence even on the most ardent would-be developers and manufacturers of SSTs—including those whom you reported on November 2 as seeming "confident of ultimate success" in resurrecting the American SST project.

NICHOLAS POLUNIN, Editor of Biological Conservation, Geneva.

Words for Nixon

On June 14, 1953, President Eisenhower spoke at Dartmouth College. People, he said, who

hold unpopular ideas are still "part of America and, even if they have ideas which are contrary to our own, they have a right to have them, a right to record them and a right to have them in places where they are accessible to others." Or, surplus officials who haven't enough energy or imagination to be effective in the second term.

Someone might remind President Nixon (apropos of his attempt to silence press criticism of his administration) of this speech by the President under whom he was Vice-President.

PARIS. TRINICK HOUVER.

World Problems

The problems of the world are not economic as both capitalists (conservative and liberal) and Marxists seem to think. They are sexual (demographic explosion), psychological (nervous stress), cultural (language barriers) and racial (minority problems, hatred and genocide).

Unless the leaders of the world understand that, there is no peace in sight, even if all economic problems are solved.

RAYMOND B. YOUNG JR., Saint-Cloud, France.

Trudeau's Record

When The New York Times (Nov. 2) speaks of Pierre Trudeau presiding over "meaningful and exciting change for Canada," the only change that comes to mind is the very exciting—but quite meaningless if you're affected—increase to 7.1 percent in the rate of unemployment. His government's three-year average for this figure is about 6.2 percent. As for the "talents of this extraordinary man," I challenge that paper to name one talent that Trudeau possesses which has enabled him to deal effectively (or even at all) with the main problems such as foreign ownership and

Quebec and Western separatism, that have faced Canada while his government was in office. Intelligence and charisma are useless if their application is prevented by arrogance, remoteness and/or lack of interest. A move to resolve these two problems would offend his dogmatic anti-nationalism; as regards unemployment, it would be unfair to expect him to comprehend something from which he has always been so removed.

James Reston (NYT, Nov. 2) seems to have been a hit tonight, and understandably so, by the labels "Liberal" and "Conservative" as applied to Canadian politics. In fact, Trudeau's government has been the most conservative since that of Mackenzie King. For Mr. Reston to mention Pierre Trudeau in the same context as Willy Brandt is somewhat like comparing Spiro Agnew favorably with Franklin Roosevelt, and might suggest that he is living in the happily antediluvian days of Trudeauism. Trudeau's policies, or lack of them, with respect to Biafra and Bangladesh clearly do not make him one of the "great personalities" of Canadian or world politics.

J. M. SKEAFF, Trondheim, Norway.

Thought for the Day

Well, it looks as though the press have Nixon and Agnew to kick around again for four more years.

AL HIX, London.

A Question

Here is a question for those of your readers who are still puzzled over the landslide victory of President Nixon: "If you were seriously ill would you consult Dr. Nixon or Dr. McGovern?"

BERNARD VALERY, Paris.

The State Department And the White House

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON—"Some friction" is bound to exist between the White House national security adviser and the State Department, President Nixon finally has said with refreshing candor.

A degree of friction and "competition," the President went on to say in his recent interview, "is not unhealthy," because out of constructive competition, more effective foreign policy can emerge. Indeed it can.

The reality, however, is that there has been friction without competition between the White House and State Department for nearly three years. The State Department virtually has been out of the game since Elliot L. Richardson left as State's No. 2 man to become secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in June, 1970.

Rogers was not a nonentity. Indeed, his non-ideological outlook on the world probably was far more supportive of President Nixon's approach on U.S. policy toward China, and the general abandonment of "confrontation" in place of "negotiation," than ever has been credited to Rogers.

John Irwin

The vital No. 2 post at State vacated by Richardson was filled by Rogers's nominee, John M. Irwin. Irwin 2d. Rogers wanted a quiet working deputy; Irwin has been almost unmanageable in the post of under secretary.

Rogers often has scoffed at the talk of "low morale" in the State Department, saying that has been claimed almost since the department came into existence. That is correct as a generality, but rarely to the point of the present dismay. Franklin D. Roosevelt's son expressed dismay in the State Department; John F. Kennedy called it "a bowl of jelly," and so on.

The Nixon administration entered office with a double legacy of suspicion. President Nixon was Vice-President in the Eisenhower administration, in which Rogers was attorney general.

Rogers attempted to allay the mutual distrust. He commissioned a soul-searching study of the department, and in help of the study, Rogers conducted a series of self-analysis. It concluded, among other things, that "the role of top leadership in stimulating creativity is crucial." That is still true.

The State Department has tumbled into despair. An official said in the depth of frustration, "We are some like American Express—but out of its prestige."

Rogers' Role

At the start of the Nixon administration there was an occasion that the foreign policy making offices might have cooperated with one another. Henry A. Kissinger at the White House and general Bill Rogers at State had a strong motive to run the department. Rogers, saying, as the role has been described, as the President's chief lawyer in foreign affairs.

Kissinger and Richardson, comes out of the Boston strain of intellectualism, read each other, worked together. State was hopeful of doing an institutional job, with no question of course, about who was on the National Security Council of authority across the government was controlled, as President Nixon intended, in the White House, with Kissinger in the strings.

Part of the slide was inevitable under President Nixon's style of operation, in "so many initiatives," as he undertakes at the "presidential level."

The President's and Rogers' termination to prevent, as any State news "leaks," seemed admirably. Kissinger's role, however, was not so simple. Top officials, for example, were humiliated, aware for years of the so-called "Le Duc Tu" talks, began in 1968; even today do not know what is in the Vietnamese peace plan, except what is in the press.

Kissinger has told many associates he is very seriously concerned about the need to repair this damage in President Nixon's second term, and to help "the future conduct of foreign policy. It is ludicrous, says he, to portray him as some evil-doer, for the mission of Kissinger's staff is drawn. It is, so everyone, presumably, the problem. All that is needed is a solution."

High Cost of Victory

By C. L. Sulzberger

The most significant of these are occurring inside Britain itself. Ever since 1945—on the heels of a triumphal victory—this great people, with a history of enormous power and wealth, has had to face up to the loss of both. One of the biggest wrenches of losing empires, as many of Britain's European partners know, is adjusting to new psychological conditions and shedding old psychological habits.

A Changed Lion

Although the British have had ample time to adjust, it is not easy for a nation accustomed to grandeur to become used to the threadbare life. It was, indeed, recognition of the threat of penury that helped Prime Minister Heath swing his country into burgeoning Europe, yielding the last vestiges of imperial and special trans-Atlantic ties to do so.

The switch is an even greater transition for this nation than was the expulsion from its French domains centuries ago. It has stimulated unexpected problems. The fact that the lion could suddenly be slumped about by small former colonies inspired, East African expulsion to this country of Asian minorities with British passports.

This in turn encouraged Enoch Powell's right-wing, racist wing of the Tory party. Even the Northern Ireland crisis can in a sense be emotionally related to vanishing empires. But the most vital question produced by the difficult period of adjustment since World War II was economic.

Together with its empire Britain also lost an immense complex of markets for its manufactured goods and sources of its basic raw materials. Moreover, an antiquated industrial plant that didn't benefit from enforced modernization as did that of shattered Germany, became increasingly competitive on world markets. Labor unions insisted on working less for more pay. And the trade that was Britain's lifeline became anemic.

With an extraordinary recognition of the modern rigors of man, the British moved sharply to

social democracy, high pay and free medical services. Yet, these, their straitened resources proved unable to sustain such generosity. The result has been steady inflation. The cost of living rose over 7 percent in the last twelve months, more than in any other Communist country except Bolivia, almost triple the increase in the United States.

The pound—once regarded as the symbol of stability—has devalued again and again, and is still critically ill. Prices and unemployment are at a without precedent austerity period after World War II. Businessmen reluctant to invest and workers militant and strike-happy. This is the depressing and now being faced by Heath with stern insistence, and public grumbling, he "gives Britain for its new role in the European Community—a role that inevitably means that old ties across the Atlantic more distant seas. Heath is exceedingly difficult. It minimizes an entire series of cases that started when the victory first began to bring up a quarter of a century.

Steadily attacked by the party and the trade unions, the left and by the Tories on the right, Heath has been forced to abandon his desire to free business and to ease from governmental control. He has imposed a temporary freeze to prevent the entire nation from succumbing to the just as the move into Europe.

Like Nixon, Heath has a lot of politics—being the state possible—sometimes in unpleasant shifts in action embarrassing forgetfulness of statements.

If the Prime Minister succumbs in this immensely difficult situation from poor trans-Atlantic relations, the consequence would be a European consensus, which also will be forced to make judgments. These include a document of the belief that aid is a special ally, favored over France on such things nuclear arrangements.

Integrated With Genetic Material

Team Finds Virus in Human Cancer Cells

old M. Schmeck Jr. NGTON, Nov. 12 (NYT). aterial that could be the ms" for starting the cess has been found in ncer cells, scientists re-day.

in France, t Pompidou

ov. 12 (UPI).—Indo-sident Suharto flew to ay to begin a three-al visit—the first to an Indonesian chief

arto will spend the lce and fly to Paris here he is scheduled by President Georges at 2:30 p.m.

Chicago concerns cervical cancer, one of the major forms of malignancy in women, and a common virus called Herpes Type W.

In two specimens of human cervical cancer tissue, the scientists have found fragments of the virus' core material evidently integrated with the genetic material in the human cells.

The virus core is made up of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), which is the key material of heredity to all living things. DNA is the only active material of the genes and chromosomes. It provides for each cell a biological instruction sheet telling that cell what it may make and what it may become.

Genetic Subversion

One of the main tenets of current theories linking viruses to human cancer is that the nucleic acid in the virus's core subverts the genetic machinery of the human cells and thus, somehow, turns on the cancer process.

No virus has yet been proved to cause any human cancer, but many cancers of animals are known to be virus-caused. Indeed, there are believed to be at least 25 different viruses known to

cause cancer in one or another animal species. Some of these are Herpes viruses, related to but not identical with Herpes 2, which infects man.

During a telephone interview, Dr. Bernard Rotsman, leader of the research group in Chicago, said he and his colleagues had painstakingly analyzed specimens from two human cervical cancers and found, in each, fragments of virus DNA sufficient in quantity to average one fragment for each human cell.

"The experimental evidence indicates that it is integrated into the DNA of the host," said Dr. Rotsman.

While this does not prove that the virus DNA has actually turned on the cancer process, it does

put the material in exactly the right place to do so.

Dr. Rotsman said he is not aware of any previous reports establishing that viral DNA fragments have been found integrated in human cancer cells. The fact that these fragments average out to one per cell suggests strongly, he said, that the material has been there since the very early stages of the cancer process.

Evidence has previously been found that viral DNA from another Herpes virus is present in copious amounts in specimens of tissues from another type of cancer called Burkitt's lymphoma, he said, but the very fact that so much has been found seems to argue against its integration with the cells' DNA.

On theoretical grounds the incorporation of a fragment of DNA seems more plausible as a trigger for the cancer process.

4 Basques Hospitalized

BAYONNE, France, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Four Spanish Basques who have been on hunger strike in a Bayonne church for more than two weeks were taken to a hospital today in a "serious condition," hospital sources reported. They were protesting French measures against Basques in the French-Spanish border area.

Dr. Rotsman's co-authors in a forthcoming report on these findings concerning cancer include Dr. Nika Frenkel and Dr. Enzo Casati of the University of Chicago and Dr. André Mahlias of Emory University. The report is to be published in the December issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Cache of LSD Discovered at Moscow Center

MOSCOW, Nov. 12 (AP).—Controls have been tightened in Moscow scientific research institutes following the discovery of a large supply of the drug LSD at the city's Institute of Natural Compounds, unofficial sources reported today.

The sources said that one man had been arrested and several others were under investigation after one kilogram of the hallucinogenic drug was found.

The drug scandal led to the circulation of a government report to all institutes of chemistry and biology, the informants said. The document demands stricter controls of the ingredients used in the powerful drug.

Visits by Tunisians

CAIRO, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Tunisian Premier Hedi Nouri and two cabinet ministers arrived yesterday for a six-day official visit. Simultaneously, Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohammed Masmoudi arrived in Tripoli for a one-day review of bilateral cooperation with Libya.

In Australia and England

Cholera Blamed on Airline's Smorgasbord

SYDNEY, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Australian Health Minister Sir Kenneth Anderson today suggested food taken aboard an airliner at Bahrain was to blame for the cholera outbreak here and in New Zealand.

Three more cases confirmed today brought the total to 37.

Sir Kenneth said the only confirmed cases in Australia were among economy-class passengers on Qantas Airlines jumbo-jet Flight 736 from London to Melbourne eight days ago.

Government health officials, who launched a nationwide inoculation campaign after a Dutch passenger died in Wellington, New Zealand, say there have been no confirmed cases except among the plane's passengers.

The federal director of health for New South Wales, Dr. Robert Bull, today expressed cautious optimism that the disease would not spread.

Bahrain Smorgasbord

Sir Kenneth said investigation showed only economy-class passengers on Qantas Flight 736 received a smorgasbord meal after leaving Bahrain.

A similar smorgasbord meal was served for economy-class passengers on Qantas Flight 737 arriving in London, on which one

passenger, an English woman, has since been confirmed as a cholera victim, Sir Kenneth said.

The London-bound plane, he said, passed through Bahrain an hour before the Melbourne-bound flight touched down there.

Indonesian Epidemic

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—About 140 people were reported today to have died of cholera in the Serang Regency of West Java, 50 miles west of Jakarta, in the past month.

Antara news agency, reporting from the West Java capital, Bandung, said the epidemic, apparently brought on by a long

drought, has shown no signs of abating.

Seventy-five people were being treated in Serang Hospital for the disease, Antara said, and health teams from Bandung and Jakarta have been sent to the area.

Antara reported earlier this month that nearly 750 people had died in a sustained cholera outbreak in South Sumatra Province since the beginning of this year.

Nineteen people were also reported to have died in the past two weeks in the Ciandur district near Bandung.

Libyan Reassures Paris on Oil

PARIS, Nov. 12 (AP).—Libya's Premier Abdel Salam Jalloud has assured French officials that his country is anxious to safeguard French and European petroleum interests, qualified informants said today.

They described Mr. Jalloud's talks last week with President Georges Pompidou and other officials as particularly important in view of forthcoming negotiations

in Tripoli between Libya and foreign oil companies.

The chief topic at the Tripoli talks is likely to be Libya's demand for rapid and large-scale participation in the oil companies' operations in Libya.

Mr. Jalloud's semi-secret talks in Paris were described by the sources as "positive and useful." The Libyan premier left for home yesterday the same way he arrived Nov. 8—without publicity.

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Mercedes-Benz, with the new S-Class, approaches the borders of what is technically and physically possible in automobile design today. The progress attained with these new models — in roadability, safety and comfort — virtually lifts driving into a new dimension.

Roadability is as advanced as the chassis: front axle with zero roll radius, a concept tested in the C 111. Combined with a rear axle featuring semi-trailing arms, this suspension guarantees remarkable directional stability and tenacious road-holding under hard cornering and braking — performance representing today's technology at its peak.

Outstanding addition to an already advanced safety system: impact-absorbing front and rear body sections with controlled deformation; plus added protection against side impacts and roll-overs.

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280 S: new 6-cylinder, double overhead camshaft, 160-h.p. DIN (118 kW) engine, 0 to 100 km/h in 11.5 sec. Top speed 190 km/h.

280 SE: new 6-cylinder, double overhead camshaft, electronically fuel injected, 185-h.p. DIN (136 kW) engine, 0 to 100 km/h in 10.5 sec. Top speed 200 km/h.

350 SE: V8, electronically fuel injected, 200-h.p. DIN (147 kW) engine, 0 to 100 km/h in 9.5 sec. Top speed 205 km/h.

Included as Standard Equipment:

Dirt- and water-deflecting vanes keep side windows clear. Dirt-repelling rear lights. Built-in fog light. Improved "safety cone" door locks

with counterbalance weights. Fuel tank mounted over rear axle for safety.

Wide, safety-designed instrument panel with knee protection. Four-spoke safety steering wheel. Power steering. Exterior rear view mirror, adjustable from driver's seat.

Front doors are connected to heating and ventilation system. Seats with improved lateral support. Larger disc brakes, ventilated in front, brake-cooling turbo finned wheels. Radial ply tires.

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Self-adjusting safety belt system with automatic locking retractor. Safety head rests. Air conditioning. Extra interior equipment (standard equipment in 350 SE).

Mercedes-Benz



Talking about Mercedes is thinking about safety.

Man's Age: A Tale Told By a Skull

By Walter Sullivan
NEW YORK (NYT)—Australopithecus, an apelike "man" that walked relatively erect, lived 2.5 to 3 million years ago. Homo erectus, a beelike creature, lived far more recently—about a million years ago. These two creatures are widely thought to represent early stages in the evolution of man.

Last week the theory was challenged with the announcement of a new fossil discovery—a skull bearing striking resemblance to that of modern man, indeed seemingly more like him than either Australopithecus or Homo erectus. Yet the skull was found in a layer of material that had been deposited about 2.6 million years ago.

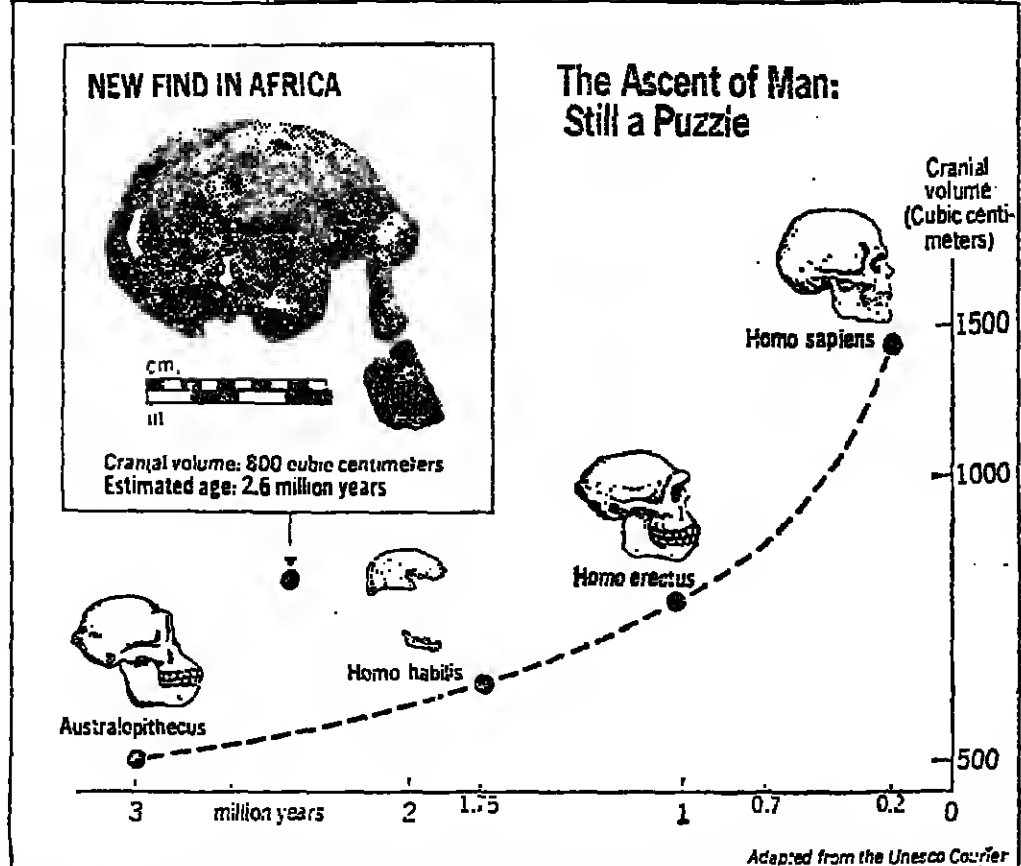
Richard Leakey, a leader of the expedition that made the find, said the new-found skull seemed to displace the two other creatures as representatives of the early stages of man's development. In addition, the find appeared to push man's immediate ancestry back more than a million years.

Also found at the site, in a desert region on the east side of Lake Rudolf, were two intact thighbones from other individuals as well as parts of the lower leg. They indicate that at this time man already had graduated from the stooped, loping gait inherited from his arboreal ancestors.

Mr. Leakey said that earlier studies had led to the belief that this change occurred much later. "There is now clear evidence that in eastern Africa a truly upright and bipedal form of the genus homo existed contemporaneously with Australopithecus more than 2.5 million years ago," Mr. Leakey said.

The find was announced last week by the National Geographic Society which, with the National Science Foundation and the National Museum of Kenya, in which country Lake Rudolf is situated, provided support for the excavations. It quoted Mr. Leakey as saying: "While the skull is different from our own species, Homo sapiens, it is also different from all other known forms of early man and thus does not fit into any of the presently held theories of human evolution."

Mr. Leakey said that the cranial volume of the new-found skull was large, indicating a brain size of 800 cubic



The gradual evolution of man's brain has been represented as a progression from the skull of Australopithecus to Homo sapiens. This progression is challenged by the recent discovery by Richard Leakey of a prehistoric skull near Lake Rudolf.

centimeters. For Australopithecus it was less than 500 cubic centimeters. That of modern man is 1,500 cubic centimeters.

The structure of the new skull also more nearly resembles that of modern man. Whereas Homo erectus has the extremely heavy brow bone that continued to be typical of the early cave dwellers of Europe, as well as a thick jaw bone, these features seem to be far less prominent in the new-found, although much earlier, skull.

The new finds have been made by an expedition led jointly by Mr. Leakey, the son of the late Louis S. B. Leakey, dean of hunters for man's early ancestors, and by Dr. Glynn Isaac of the University of California at Berkeley.

In 1971, the expedition found more than 20 fossils of hominids, or man-like individuals, along with stone tools and hipopotamus bones. They were embedded in a layer of tuff—a solidified volcanic ash—the age of which was determined to be 2.6 million years.

Apparently this was a campsite along a meandering stream inhabited by hippos. Numerous stone flakes indicated that tool-makers had been at work and there were also working tools, such as pebble choppers and

other items made from chert, a flinty stone, and volcanic rock. It appears to be the oldest hominid occupation site yet found—preserved, like Pompeii, by a deluge of volcanic ash.

The skull was found last summer. It had been crushed to hundreds of fragments and was pieced together by Dr. Maev Leakey, Richard Leakey's wife. In view of the extensive restoration required, some specialists in the field have expressed reservations as to the structure of the skull.

A puzzle of long standing concerns the abrupt appearance of modern man—the so-called Cro-Magnon Man—about 40,000 years ago. His appearance was far removed from the more primitive man that had dominated the world up to that time.

It seems far-fetched to propose that in some region of the world, still unknown, our true ancestors two million years earlier were evolving along a line that had its roots in the species represented by the as yet unnamed skull from Lake Rudolf. But as Dr. William Hovell, professor of anthropology at Harvard, has pointed out, our knowledge of man's history is still fragmentary. "There are blank parts," he wrote, "but they will be filled. We have hundreds of years of

exploration ahead of us." To an extraordinary extent new knowledge concerning man's family tree has come from a single geologic feature, or system of features—the rift valleys of Africa. These long, steep-walled valleys were formed when the continental crust split apart to the accompaniment of extensive volcanic activity. The valleys extend from the southern part of the continent, opposite Madagascar, to the Red Sea—its rift and lying within the valleys are about 20 elongated lakes.

Determination of times when lava along these rift valleys cooled has shown that the eruptions, presumably associated with the onset of the rifting, occurred from three to four million years ago. Australopithecus and other creatures were witnesses to these eruptions, and at times apparently fell victim to them.

It was largely the special circumstances of the rift valleys that preserved—then exposed—these ancient inhabitants for about five stages in their evolution have been identified. The eruptions buried the remains and generated great assemblages of layers, some of them thousands of feet thick, that from the bottom upward document the evolution of all life forms in the area.

Marcelino Camacho, a chemistry laboratory. Her son Marcel, 20, a student of journalism, and by publishing her husband's case would be able to show the world there are Spanish workers still fighting solely for the right to form unions. She hopes an awakening of world opinion will eventually help free her husband and the more than 100 other workers in Spanish prisons.

In Spain all workers must belong to the same government-controlled union, which she said is "a union for the employers that has never considered the worker."

Although the Camachos do not believe things will change with Generalissimo Francisco Franco's death and the coming to power of his designated successor Prince Juan Carlos, Mr. Camacho said that her husband never thought of leaving the country again.

"Change will come only with the union of all workers of all the democratic forces in the country," she said. "If we want change we must work for it from within and accept the consequences. The cost for the fight for democracy in Spain is prison. It is the price we must pay."

At the beginning of October, the court refused Mr. Camacho's request for provisional liberty for reasons of health. He is suffering from heart disease which, doctors have testified, has been aggravated by his stay in prison.

World Opinion
In addition, the family receives aid from Canada and Germany through the International General Amnesty Organization, which works for the release of political prisoners throughout the world.

She said she hopes this organization, by publishing her husband's case, would be able to show the world there are Spanish workers still fighting solely for the right to form unions. She hopes an awakening of world opinion will eventually help free her husband and the more than 100 other workers in Spanish prisons.

Mr. Camacho believed he would be rehired by Perkins-Motor Iberica, a Canadian-Spanish company. Another recently released plant worker had been rehired. He later discovered he had been fired while in prison and that the government had fined the company \$30,000 pesos for sending him a monthly compensation of 1,200 pesos (about \$17) during most of his prison term.

When Mr. Camacho neared the company before the Work Ministry for firing him without a warning, he was told his prison term deprived him of all rights.

Mr. Camacho explained that the clause "with the character of leadership" was added since he had already been charged with illegal association.

"Even in Spain you cannot be of the clandestine Spanish workers' organization Comisiones Obreras," Mr. Camacho said her husband had never been elected a leader.

The Vital Floating Vote in W. Germany

By Hans J. Suenck

BONN (NYT)—Specialists of all major West German parties expect that the Nov. 19 elections will be decided by a traditional floating vote of approximately five million persons, or about 12 percent of the electorate.

According to these experts, this stable floating vote defies polarization because the election is taking place in an increasingly dynamic society.

The West Germans' growing economic mobility, their willingness and ability to break social barriers, have all but erased the polarization effects of fierce political antagonism, at least as far as these switch voters are concerned.

In prosperous West Germany, workers no longer play their previous underdog role, while many white collar employees, formerly willing servants of capitalism, realize more strongly than ever the rift between them and their superiors.

Not Bewildered

There is a difference, however, compared to previous national elections. Whereas most switch voters in former elections were just plain undecided up to the last minute, it now seems that the majority of them are bewildered.

Under Chancellor Willy Brandt's reign and his policy of mildly Socialist reform and seeking better relations with the Communist world, the opposition Christian Democratic party reeled considerably to the right while the chancellor's own party failed to suppress neo-Marxist stirrings in its lower echelons.

"A voter who is undecided," one expert said, "finally chooses what in the end seems more akin to his individual makeup." He added that this time this "residual kinship" appeared rather eroded by the parties' "drifting to extremes."

A characteristic case is that of Jürgen Kurz, a 39-year-old Cologne suburbanite and Social Democrat voter in the 1969 national election. He shook his head violently as he explained his probable choice this time.

"It won't be the Social Democrats again," the well-to-do car salesman said. "They are getting too damn Socialist and are ruining the economy."

Hopes for 3% Gain

Fritz Urruh, a 35-year-old department store employee in nearby Düsseldorf, scratched his head pensively when confronted with the same question. "I voted Christian Democratic in 1969," he said, "but I won't this time because they cannot match the Social Democrats' efforts to stop the cold war in Europe."

Hinning von Borsell, a sociologist who felt the electorate's pulse for the Social Democratic party, said that his party hoped to gain at least three percentage points in the expected "ringtausch" or exchange of votes next week.

According to his assessment, the party's campaign emphasis on equal salaries and a "higher quality of life" for all was primarily aimed at young "thinking" women and white collar employees, two categories that have been voting predominantly conservative in past West German elections.

Mr. von Borsell said that chances to sway large segments of the two groups were good because "West Germany's women were tired of their traditional housewife role and white collar workers were developing 'belated' second-thoughts about their function as 'henchmen of basically brutal capitalism.'"

"Of course, we will lose people too," Mr. von Borsell said. He estimated that losses would be particularly significant among a traditionally Socialist voting group—unskilled workers. This group, he explained, contained the highest proportion of uneducated and undereducated individuals. As suffers from the "Peter Pan syndrome," the ad makers' utopian depiction of an allegedly intact and problemless world, they were easy prey to conservative arguments that theirs was a fine country if only the "bad Socialists" and "mad egghens" were prevented from ruling it any longer.

Schiller's Effect

Other voters who would probably defect to the Liberal and free market-oriented Free Democrats or go all the way to the "big business" Christian Democrats are believed to be concentrated among small shopkeepers and well-salaried suburbanites whom Chancellor Brandt's former economics minister, Karl Schiller, a staunch free market man, persuaded to vote Social Democratic in 1969.

Mr. Schiller quit his post and left the Social Democratic party this summer to protest the government's financial policy and what he termed "dangerous flirting with neo-Marxist thoughts."

Mr. Schiller's demonstrative coincided with a record increase of the cost-of-living index. It is expected to woo back a good many voters of the upper income brackets who had felt in 1969 that the time was ripe for a change after 20 years of unbroken Christian Democratic rule.

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Major Shifts Seen in Party Ranks

Prof. Werner Kalfelt, a political scientist and Christian Democratic sympathizer whose scholarly work is respected by all parties, said in an interview that the makeup of Bonn's new cabinet might well hinge on the choice of disillusioned Social Democratic voters.

He made it clear that the disillusionment was strongest among those people whom Mr. Schiller got to vote for his former party for the first time in 1969. "The Free Democratic party, junior partner in Chancellor Brandt's coalition, lately has taken great pains to propagate its barrier function against the revived class struggle philosophy of the Social Democrats. The professor implied that if the disillusioned Social Democratic voters went over to the Free Democrats, the existing coalition probably would be renewed after November. However, if the majority of disillusioned onetime Social Democratic voters switched all the way to the conservatives, it might give them enough

votes for a draw if not an absolute majority. The arithmetic of Bonn's parliament is such that a few percentage points can make all the difference. Mr. Brandt's coalition government was formed on the basis of 42.7 percent for the Social Democrats and 5.8 percent for the Free Democrats against 46.1 percent for the Christian Democrats.

Well aware of his party's crucial importance in the election, Free Democratic Chairman Walter Scheel appealed to former Socialist sympathizers to vote for his party this time. A Free Democratic party spokesman said that the appeal was directed primarily at higher income brackets, members of the professions and other middle class persons who felt no longer at home with the latter-day Social Democrats and their demands for more government involvement in the economy.

Prof. Kalfelt was less outspoken in his assessment of pos-

sible Christian Democratic to other parties but it is generally believed here that if policy issues will attract switch voters to the government parties than vice versa.

The belief is based on opinion polls which showed Mr. Brandt's policy of establishing normal relations with Communist East Germany and East European states a widespread popular support. Nov. 19 will show whether not the large public social Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik will enough of a counter-weight the opposition charge the failed "dismissal" in the economic field.

The ruling parties would content if the switch is about as many in number 1969, were to perform as did then. Three years ago stakes already were high-tension of Christian Democracy predominance or a fresh under a Social Democratic

Free Trade or Discrimination
The Six have negotiated special trade pacts with nearly all Mediterranean countries. Few of these agreements were explicitly negotiated with free trade in view, but this is now the EEC's declared ambition. Washington does not see how there can be genuine free trade between any economy like Egypt's and any of the other highly industrialized countries in the EEC. What masquerades as free trade is really a system of the State Department-backed, discriminatory trading that could harm U.S. commercial relations with the Mediterranean countries.

The United States feels that such arrangements could threaten the Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But the EEC insists that mutual trade concessions make trade pacts more rather than less in line with GATT.

View of GATT
So far, the Common Market has successfully argued this view of GATT, which says that a trade agreement should lead either to free trade or to a customs union "with a reasonable period of time." Whoever wins this semantic and highly technical argument, the stakes for the EEC are high: the value of community imports from Mediterranean countries has increased by 10 percent annually during the last decade and now accounts for more than 50 percent of total Mediterranean exports.

During the next 10 years, trade between the Common Market and the Mediterranean is expected to grow at the same rate, reaching the value of \$14 billion by 1980. The catch is that France and Italy, although the chief advocates of a more defined approach to the Mediterranean which promises them huge expanding markets in North Africa, are not prepared to expose their own agricultural subsidies to competition from these food-producing countries.

There is a conflicting force at work—the imperative created by the enlargement on Jan. 1 of the community from six to nine countries, including Britain. It will be

EEC's Mediterranean Policy Is Arousing U.S. Opposition

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS (NYT)—The arrival of the new U.S. ambassador to the European Economic Community, Joseph A. Greenwald, coincided last week with the Common Market's first attempt to formalize an economic and political strategy to cover the Mediterranean area, including Israel, Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, Malta and Spain.

European foreign ministers and the Common Market headquarters see the development of a Mediterranean policy as a bridge that will strengthen relations with Africa. It is also seen as a way of strengthening Europe's political ties with an area that is a notoriously sensitive element in the U.S.-Russia confrontation.

It is argued that, if special arrangements can be negotiated with the Mediterranean countries, the promotion of political stability can go hand-in-hand with commercial advantage.

The United States does not disagree with the Common Market's overall ambition but quarrels with one of the means with which the Common Market intends to fulfill it—reverse preferences. By this device, the Common Market hopes to establish a huge free trade zone for industrial goods between the European community and the Mediterranean nations within five years.

Dislike Expressed

The Nixon administration already has strongly expressed its dislike of reverse preferences, and Mr. Greenwald's arrival in the Common Market capital has given a new edge and aggression to Washington's objections.

"Reverse preferences don't make any sense economically, politically or in any other way," he says. "The Common Market must avoid the appearance of building a large block of privileged arrangements." He adds that it is difficult for the United States to negotiate with a Europe that is stealthily building up trading arrangements with other countries that discriminate against America.

Mr. Greenwald, who was the U.S. representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris before coming here, has been a lifelong advocate of generalized preferences and declares, as a "personal interest," his dedicated opposition to the reverse preference system. He compares U.S.-Latin American trade relations that work healthily "without reverse preferences. In the background, of course, is the prospect of next year's worldwide trade talks and negotiations of international monetary reform. If the European countries determine not to accommodate U.S. objections, the scheduled trade talks could become extremely difficult.

Trade Downplayed

When Ralf Dahrendorf, the European commissioner responsible for the community's external relations, was in Washington recently, he played down the trade aspect of the EEC's Mediterranean policy and stressed the technical assistance and economic aid it would provide countries in urgent need of both.

"But the trade element is the hook," Mr. Greenwald said, "and I hope no one is now in any doubt about America's view of it."

There is, however, a strongly political motive in the Common Market's attitude: France is anxious to promote closer relations with Spain in the declared hope



Joseph A. Greenwald

the biggest trading bloc in the world and it is inevitable the new Common Market, the best of which have always of a special relationship with Mediterranean, should seek to rationalize its diplomatic economic approach to the But it will be difficult to U.S. approval of the new American watch Brussels.

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Alabama, a Black Mayor, a White Wife

By Ray Jenkins

MOBILE, Ala. (NYT)—Ornately, being the first lady of a town of 10,000 people, the job is little more than keeping the hostess smile, being the hostess, and occasionally the ribbon at a grand

Mrs. Johnny Ford, the Tuskegee's new mayor, is a very first lady. In fact, an Alabama woman who is married to a black man and lives in a black belt.

Marriages in this state are not enough, and by all odds the marriage is the most unlikely of all.

By the Fords granted an annulment to their marriage and then to an interracial marriage in so unlikely a loca-

tion. The Fords spent their childhood 30 miles apart, but in that were sharply dif-

ferences. Ford's father was a low-level employee at the Tuskegee Army Airfield. His mother, a child Mr. Ford attended public school, academic scholarship to anti-black Knoxville in Tennessee, where he worked on the football team, a prelaw course.

Never got to law school, he did not have the money. In 1964, he headed for the Greater New York of the Boy Scouts of America and was assigned to the Stuyvesant ghetto in

Manhattan. He supervised all activities of the south side of the city, through his work he became a close friend with the late Sen. Robert Kennedy.

In 1963 he joined the late presidential campaign and, you know, I didn't know about politics," and a key advance strategist among black communities in the next room when Kennedy was fatally shot in the kitchen in Los Angeles in 1963.

I got back to my hotel in New York, where he studied the thought of going to television.

New York just didn't



The Johnny Fords of Tuskegee, Ala.

have any meaning," he said. "As I always did, I went home for Christmas at the end of 1968 and discovered that Tuskegee had been included in the Model Cities program." The work sounded exciting, so he returned home early in 1969 to take a position with the program.

In sharp contrast, Frances Baldwin Rainer, raised in Tuskegee's neighboring black-belt city of Union Springs, came from a prominent family, one of the leading ones in the county.

Mrs. Ford said her father, who was the leading public accountant in Union Springs until his death in the mid-1950s, was a member of the White Citizens' Council, a segregationist group, and was acquainted with Gov. George C. Wallace, who was then a circuit judge in the district.

At the University of Alabama she had the traditional black-belt attitudes on racial matters—which meant that she uncritically accepted segregation as the immutable "Southern way of life."

"I had all the prejudices," she acknowledged. "I lived among poor people, but I really knew very little about them."

After graduation, she got a job as a caseworker with the Welfare Department in Macon County, which is 80-percent black. She lived with white friends in Union

Spring and commuted to Tuskegee.

"It was only then that I understood what the civil-rights people were talking about," she said. "It suddenly became very clear. People are people, no matter what their color or status."

She and Johnny arrived in Tuskegee about the same time and first met at a conference between Model Cities and Welfare officials. They became friendly and started seeing one another secretly, usually at the home of friends in Montgomery, some 36 miles away.

Soon it became apparent that they were falling in love, and they spoke nervously about the ramifications of an interracial romance in this region.

"A lot of things went through our minds," Mayor Ford recalled. "We felt there might be actual physical danger. We thought about hurting our friends and relatives. We even thought about the effect it would have on my political career."

"Finally we came to the point, and said to hell with it. If I love you and you love me, we're going to do the only honest and right thing."

Late one evening he called her on the telephone and said, "Look, let's get married." She agreed immediately.

"I don't think a prolonged

engagement would have been very advisable under the circumstances," Mrs. Ford said, and the following day was a frenzy of activity of getting blood tests, marriage licenses and lining up a minister.

They agreed to be married in the office of a school principal who was a friend. Mr. Ford arrived first and gave the minister the marriage license. The clergyman examined the document and said, "They've made a mistake. Says here she's white."

"They made no mistake," Mr. Ford replied.

Trembling, the clergyman performed what apparently was the first such marriage in the county's history, and on Oct. 28, 1969, six months after they had met, they were married.

"I didn't even know it was against the law," Mr. Ford said, although Mrs. Ford added that she was vaguely aware that it was.

In fact, at that time, mixed marriages in Alabama was a felony punishable by two to seven years in prison, and even the white county official who issued the marriage license and the minister who performed the ceremony were subject to prosecution. But there was never any hint of prosecution, and not long afterward the Alabama miscegenation statute was declared unconstitutional.

However, because of the legal cloud, the Fords were later married in a Catholic ceremony. Mr. Ford is a Catholic, and his wife plans to become one.

Mrs. Ford said the reaction of her cousins and school acquaintances back in Union Springs was, "Well, I wouldn't do it myself, but if that's what you want to do, that's fine with me."

But while the direct comment she received was not unfavorable, she said, there were "distant reactions" from much of the older community, as though she no longer existed. The reaction of Mr. Ford's parents was about the same.

"I've had to educate my parents," he said. "They've gone through life thinking all white folks were evil, growing up in a strictly segregated society."

Mr. Ford said, "Some people told me I was throwing away my political career, but I said to hell with it. A lot of people marry for money. A lot of people marry for class. Maybe some people marry for political reasons. But we married for love."

On Sept. 12 Mr. Ford won by the narrow margin of 134 votes. He said he believes he is the first mayor in the United States who can attribute his election directly to the student vote. Even though the city is heavily black, Mr. Ford encountered strong opposition from within the black establishment, which has worked for years for biracial government.

Peace Outlook—Some Questions, Answers

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT)—More than two weeks have passed since President Nixon's chief adviser on foreign policy, Henry A. Kissinger, said "peace is at hand" in Vietnam. The administration remains optimistic but a settlement has so far remained elusive. The following is an effort to sort out what is known about the current situation:

Q. What is the background to the present activity?

A. Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's chief negotiator, agreed early last month on a nine-point draft agreement, which Washington says needs some additional work, which Hanoi says should have been signed on Oct. 31, and which Saigon is unhappy about.

Q. What is being done to resolve these differences?

A. Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., Mr. Kissinger's deputy, is in Saigon to press President Nguyen Van Thieu to drop his objections. And Mr. Kissinger, his bags packed, is hoping to meet Mr. Tho once again, maybe as soon as this week, to wrap up the agreement.

Q. Has Hanoi actually said that Mr. Tho would meet Mr. Kissinger for additional negotiations?

A. Not publicly. But North Vietnam has apparently hinted—through an Agency France-Press interview with Xuan Thuy, the leader of its delegation in Paris, and through diplomatic channels—that it will agree to one more meeting so long as the United States doesn't try to back out again.

Q. Did the administration really go back on an agreement to sign by Oct. 31, as Hanoi charges?

A. Complete information is still lacking. Mr. Kissinger says no, but acknowledges at the same time that the administration had made "a major effort" to meet the Oct. 31 deadline. It proved impossible, he said, to resolve everything in so short a time.

Q. Why did Hanoi set Oct. 31 as a deadline?

A. The best diplomatic guessing is that Hanoi, reading the polls accurately, was convinced Mr. Nixon would be re-elected, and decided to deal with him before the Nov. 7 election, rather than afterwards. It brought forth a conciliatory plan on Oct. 8 in Paris and insisted that it be signed by the end of the month.

Q. What effect did the elections have on Mr. Nixon's decision not to meet Hanoi's deadline?

A. Obviously Mr. Nixon would have been delighted to have a

solid agreement in time for Election Day, but by Oct. 22 he had decided there were too many holes in the accord to risk signing without one final negotiating session. Mr. Nixon clearly did not want to have the agreement run into a storm of criticism on the eve of elections.

Q. Does this mean the President deliberately decided not to sign before Election Day?

A. Not exactly. What happened, according to all accounts, seems to be this: On Oct. 22, Mr. Nixon told Hanoi that another negotiating session was needed. Efforts were being made through diplomatic channels to arrange such a session when Hanoi, on Oct. 26, broadcast the outline of the nine-point accord and demanded that the United States sign by Oct. 31. The effect was that there were no negotiations between Oct. 26 and Oct. 31; from the administration's point of view there was no sense in trying to rush negotiations in the last week before elections.

Q. Why did Hanoi publish the agreement and why did it get so angry over the Oct. 31 deadline?

A. Hanoi does not trust the United States, and may have felt that Mr. Nixon was trying to back out of the agreement while leaving the impression with the American people that an accord was close at hand. By publishing the accord, Hanoi was, in a sense, forcing the administration to say publicly what it thought about the agreement.

Q. And what does the administration think about it?

A. Mr. Kissinger on Oct. 26 said that the United States basically stands by the draft agreement and still hopes to sign it after remaining details are resolved.

Q. What "details" are most pressing?

A. Mr. Kissinger wants the international control group to be in place on the day the cease-fire begins to reduce the chances of last-minute grabbing of land and assassination as the Viet Cong try to widen their area of control. He also wants Hanoi to acknowledge that the accord does not obligate Saigon to participate in any "coalition government" with the Communists and neutralists, something which is anathema to Mr. Thieu. These problems arose along with others when Mr. Kissinger was in Saigon from Oct. 18 to 23, trying to get Mr. Thieu to drop his objections to the accord.

Q. Why is Mr. Kissinger afraid of last-minute fighting?

A. While he was in Saigon, according to a key official, he received up-to-date intelligence that Hanoi had told its cadres to

open attacks as soon as the cease-fire began. This alarmed Washington and was a cause of the delay in signing the agreement.

Q. What are Mr. Thieu's objections? And how significant are they?

A. Mr. Thieu is in principle opposed to any settlement short of total victory. Specifically, he wants all North Vietnamese troops withdrawn from South Vietnam to match the total American withdrawal. But the United States has told Mr. Thieu that Hanoi cannot be expected to surrender at the negotiating table what it has not lost on the battlefield. Thus, in Washington's view, Mr. Thieu should settle for an agreement giving him a better than even chance both politically and militarily with the Communists.

Q. Does Mr. Thieu really have a chance to survive without direct American military support, or is this an attempt by Washington to provide a rationale for "selling out" Mr. Thieu?

A. Only time will tell. The United States believes that North Vietnam has decided to seek a political instead of a military victory in South Vietnam because its main-force units have been battered since it launched its offensive last spring. What is un-

known is how much political strength the Communists can muster, and whether the non-Communists in South Vietnam can unite around Mr. Thieu or another leader to keep power away from them. Militarily, South Vietnam is believed in relatively good shape, bolstered by last-minute injections of up-to-date aircraft and other military equipment.

Q. What if Mr. Thieu continues to refuse to sign? Will Washington go ahead without him?

A. The administration's line is that it will not be "stampeded" into an accord by Hanoi nor "deflected" from one by Saigon. In a word, yes. But the administration believes that, in the end, Mr. Thieu will come along. He knows, and he knows the United States knows he knows, that he cannot stay in power long without economic, political and limited military support from the United States (all allowed by the agreement).

Q. What's the best guess on the timing of an agreement?

A. Mr. Kissinger says it will take several weeks once Hanoi resumes talks with him. It is possible by Thanksgiving, more probable by Christmas, and virtually a certainty by Inauguration Day in January, officials here say.

Soviet Intentions in Vietnam: China Voices Its Skepticism

PEKING, Nov. 12 (Reuters).—Premier Chou En-lai apparently has doubts about the Soviet Union's sincerity in wishing to see the Vietnam war end, diplomats said here yesterday, but he says that the question of settling the conflict should be the first problem President Nixon deals with following his election victory.

The diplomats were commenting after studying the unofficial transcript of an interview given by the premier Friday night to a group of visiting journalists, during which Mr. Chou gave a broad review of world affairs.

The premier expressed what appeared to be China's first publicly stated doubts on the Soviet role in Vietnam when he said: "The Soviet Union has publicly expressed the wish to see the war in Vietnam come to an end. But it is very difficult to differentiate between their true and false words."

Asked if the re-election of President Nixon was good news for China, Mr. Chou said: "Yes, because he did play a role in improving relations between the United States and China."

The premier's statement was essentially similar to the sentiments expressed by high Chinese officials on Thursday night after news of the American election results had been received here.

In responding to questions about the U.S. election, Mr. Chou turned almost immediately to the theme of the Vietnam war and said that Mr. Nixon "should now do something to solve the Vietnam question."

"I believe the people of the whole world, including the American people, wish this," he declared.

Asked if Chinese-American relations would develop faster now, following the re-election of Mr. Nixon, Premier Chou said: "I cannot say that, because I believe it was yesterday Nixon made a speech in which he said relations with China would continue to develop but there would not be a breakthrough until 1973."

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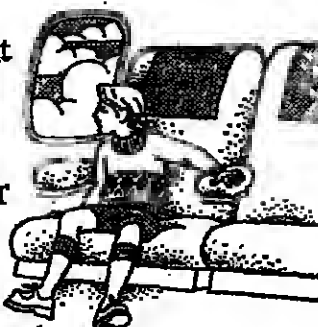
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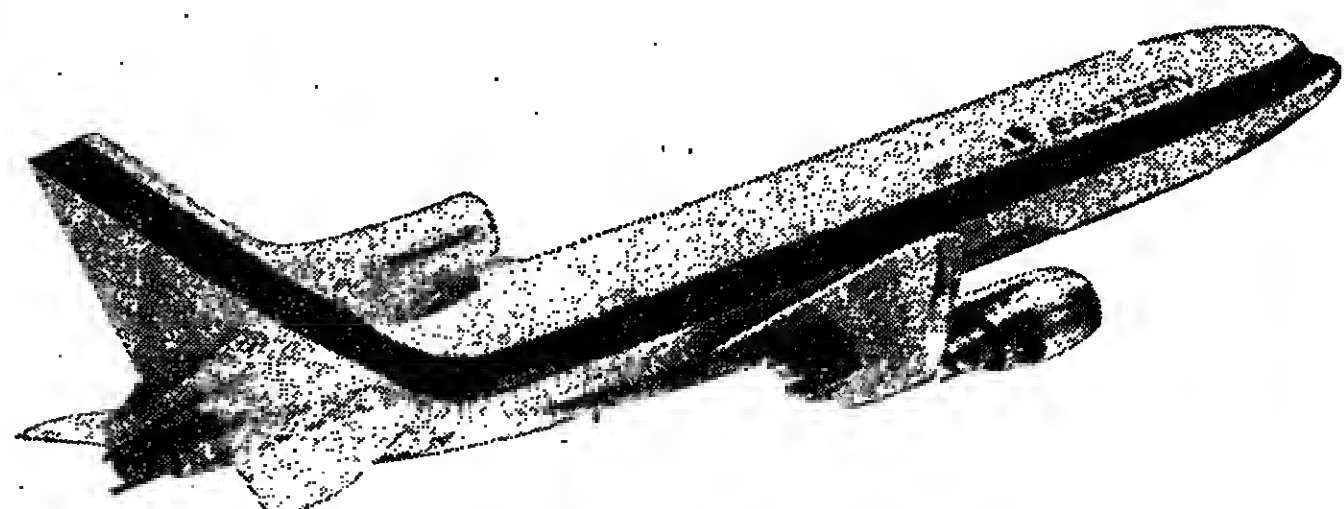
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Eurobonds

al in Dollar Sector Starts
Prices Rise, Activity Picks Up

By Carl Gewirtz

Nov. 12 (REUTERS)—A shortage of paper and a rise in the secondary market yields down, set last week for a revival in activity in dollar-denominated Eurobonds.

The \$25 million loan by Hamersley Holdings, which was expected to be a discount, was priced at par and held there in trading on the secondary market. "All investors" of one bank company, other than that of the issuer, indicated that they were not expected to raise by \$5 size of the National City Bank offering—a days after it was a \$20 million, the expected with a coupon rate.

Industrial Mortgage bond is seeking \$15 million a 15-year issue. The expected 3/4 percent.

Spain International, a Spanish bank, 20 million of five-year loan rate.

The Copenhagen County Authority has borrowed \$17 million in a 15-year bond yielding 7.89 percent.

Finair arranged to borrow 50 million French francs in the first long-term private placement in that currency. There are numerous advantages to the company in that it did not have to wait in the long queue to borrow

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index	124.2	124.9	106.1
*Currency in circulation	\$63,725,000	\$63,456,000	\$59,594,000
*Total Loans	\$30,725,000	\$30,204,000	\$28,384,000
*Steel prod (tons)	2,626,000	2,646,000	1,815,000
*Auto production	207,325	208,935	183,305
*Daily oil prod (bbls)	8,559,000	8,532,000	5,276,000
*Freight car loadings	559,894	548,216	456,914
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr	33,992,000	32,388,000	30,635,000
Business failures	195	186	226

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1971	Prior Month	1971
Employed	\$2,222,000	\$1,973,000	79,451,000
Unemployed	\$427,000	\$487,000	5,648,000
Industrial production	115.2	114.5	107.1
*Personal Income	\$45,700,000	\$46,000,000	\$372,300,000
*Money supply	\$249,500,000	\$239,400,000	\$228,000,000
Consumer's Price Index	128.2	128.7	122.2
Construction Contracts	187	180	154
*Mfrs. Inventories	\$185,285,000	\$185,135,000	\$101,413,000
*Exports	\$4,157,500	\$4,201,700	\$4,505,000
*Imports	\$4,670,700	\$4,664,900	\$4,237,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are reported by Dun & Bradstreet. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

frances in the public market and the terms are more favorable than could have been arranged publicly (it is paying 7.59 percent as the 15-year bonds were priced at 98 with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent). However, several Western bankers described themselves as "hard put" to see the logic to this loan from the lender's point of view. The one plausible explanation,

which Japanese bankers readily acknowledge, is that loans of this kind are a means of opening doors for future industrial contacts and penetration.

Many bankers see Japan re-emerging as an exporter of capital after this expected revaluation of the yen. In fact, the massive capital exports will have helped the Treasury reported last week that the federal deficit for the

Nixon May See Overwhelming Victory at Polls
As Mandate for His Policies to Combat Inflation

By Thomas E. Mullany

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (REUTERS)—The decisiveness of President Nixon's victory in last Tuesday's election may exert considerable influence in the evolution and the execution of national economic policy as he enters his second administration.

Emboldened by the size of his majority in what was widely labeled a great personal victory (or, as one political expert put it, a great personal defeat for Sen. George McGovern), the President may well assume that he has an overwhelming popular directive for aggressive action on the economic path his advisers had been counseling in recent months.

The cornerstone of that policy has been a determined effort to curtail government expenditures—to haul them back toward a \$250-billion limit—to prevent a renewed acceleration of inflationary pressures and to obviate the need for a tax increase to narrow the huge federal deficit.

Partly on the assumption that administration policies will achieve some success, the stock market staged a strong rally again this week, gaining more than 11 points in the Dow Jones industrial average. On Friday, the Dow finished at a record high of 956.26, eclipsing the peak of 955.26 on Feb. 9, 1968, after briefly piercing the 1,000 level.

Chilling Impact

With respect to government spending, the thought is that uncontrolled outlays could re-ignite inflation through a resurgence of demand-pull pressures—where there is excessive desire for a wide array of goods and services from government, business and the public—that could have a chilling impact on the economy.

The Treasury reported last week that the federal deficit for the

fiscal year ended last June 30 was \$23,227,000—almost identical with the \$23,033,000 deficit that resulted from government operations in the preceding fiscal year, and the largest since the \$26-billion deficit of fiscal 1968. The projected red-ink figure for the current year is \$27 billion, but it might run higher if spending is not reduced.

There is considerable disagreement in economic circles on what

should be done about the budget situation. The divergent opinions apply to questions such as appropriate monetary policy and the future of the economic controls program, slated to expire on April 30.

Pierre Rimet, who served as a special economic adviser to Mr. Nixon in the campaign, said after the election that he would recommend that the administration endorse "continuation of con-

trols, but more concentrated on big companies and with more escape valves in them." He also advocated a re-evaluation of all government spending programs and a highly expansive monetary policy—6 or 7 percent growth in the money supply—and no let-up in the effort to control inflation.

Re-Establish Superiority

In the next four years, the New York Economist also said, the Nixon administration will make a "very clear-cut effort to re-establish the economic superiority of the United States, will attempt to re-do trade agreements with the rest of the world, while implementing an aggressive trade posture with China and Russia, and will attempt to minimize government while maximizing free enterprise."

Economist James J. O'Leary, vice-chairman of the United States Trust Company, expressed the view that the Federal Reserve is the great threat for 1973 and that public policy should be addressed to actions that would assure that it does not develop.

The strategy of the President in attempting to hold down federal expenditures, he said, is the "right strategy" and the Federal Reserve "must be careful not to be overaccommodative to credit demands." He added that "there should not be any weakening" of controls over wages, prices and profits.

He and others have been encouraged by the recent policies of the Fed that seem to be leaning on the side of monetary restraint.

A different view is held by others, such as Dr. Walter Heller of the University of Minnesota, a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and a key economic adviser in (Continued on Page 12, Col. 6)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (REUTERS)—The American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market ended on the fence last week, with advances and declines almost evenly divided.

Prices in both markets were slightly lower Friday when a recovery moved most prices ahead, but advances was a continuation of the rally that occurred in the last hour of trading on Thursday that erased many of the earlier losses of that session.

Brokers attributed the upswing on Thursday and Friday mostly to growing expectations of peace in Indochina, increasing corporate profits and the improving economy.

The news of President Nixon's election had little effect on prices on Wednesday. Both lists started ahead in the first hour of trading on Wednesday and then steadily declined. The markets were closed on Tuesday because of election day.

Brokers also stressed that Nixon has pledged to reduce the federal budget and to further restrain inflation-proposed actions, they added, that also helped propel prices higher last week.

The market's advance was restrained by some post-election profit-taking. Brokers noted that some investors were increasing their purchases of quality issues and unloading the more volatile stocks with high price-earnings ratios.

The indifferent tone of the counter market was reflected in the NASDAQ industrial index which closed on Friday at 130.15, down 0.17 from the close of the preceding week. The Amex price index ended unchanged on Friday at 26.14.

Turnover on the exchange for the abbreviated four days of trading fell to 17,248,000 shares from 19,774,000 shares in the preceding week. A total of 58 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week after 83 blocks the week before.

In the counter market, Scholl's, Inc. maker of Dr. Scholl's foot and leg care products, slipped 6 1/4 to 39 3/4 after reporting lower earnings for the September quarter.

Over-Counter Market

K (AP)—Weekly Over the counter prices for the week ending Nov. 12, 1972. The prices for the week ending Nov. 12, 1972. The prices for the week ending Nov. 12, 1972.

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Sales In \$1,000 High Low Last	Net Change
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Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 1)

keep the revaluation rate low (by having helped to minimize the size of the surplus Japan is running in its overall balance of payments). The scenario heard most often is that the exports will have to continue afterward test the surplus bulge again. In addition, institutions which have kept out of this market—such as insurance companies, which have only yen balances—may enter it once the fear of the impending revaluation is gone. (Banks are lending either dollars or the Finance Ministry has deposited with them in Tokyo or dollars borrowed in the Eurodollar market.)

Elsewhere on the public market, British American Tobacco is seeking 100 million French francs. The 15-year loan is expected to bear a 7 1/2 percent coupon and an issue price of 98 1/2 to a yield to maturity of 7.53 percent. At present, yields on the secondary market range from 7.43 to 8.04 percent with the bottom of the scale reserved for official institutions such as the World Bank while the top is occupied mostly by U.K. borrowers. In the view of the managers of the B.A.T. issue, the loan should be ranked along with Rhône-Poulenc and they believe the issue will be a test of how discriminating Euroclear investors are willing to be.

Still on offer in the deutsche mark sector are 100 million DM issues for Denmark and Philip Morris, both expected with a 6 3/4 percent coupon.

In the secondary market, transactions handled by Euro-clear in the week ended Nov. 10 totaled a nominal \$29.1 million, up from the \$22.1 million in the previous week.

15% RETURN NETT MINIMUM

International group of fermentation of antibiotics of broad-spectrum activity, introduces attractive investment opportunities in a promising and fast-growing industry:

- * Factories in Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Canada.
- * Factories in Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, etc.
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- * We are seeking shareholders willing to invest, buying a minimum ten shares of \$100 each or more.
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- 17. ASL AG/SA - GERMANY
- 18. ASL AG/SA - FRANCE
- 19. ASL AG/SA - SPAIN
- 20. ASL AG/SA - PORTUGAL

* Also to be published in November:

- 1. ASL AG/SA - MIDDLE EAST
- 2. ASL AG/SA - FAR EAST
- 3. ASL AG/SA - JAPAN
- 4. ASL AG/SA - INDIA
- 5. ASL AG/SA - SOUTH AMERICA
- 6. ASL AG/SA - BRAZIL

For further information and free booklet, please write to our European offices by air mail:

ASL INC./SA Ltd

73 BAARERSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG/SWITZERLAND.

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last	Net Change
Govt 10 10 10 10	0
Govt 20 20 20 20	0
Govt 30 30 30 30	0
Govt 40 40 40 40	0
Govt 50 50 50 50	0
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Sports

Taiwan Wins World Cup Golf by 2

MELBOURNE, Nov. 12 (AP)—Taiwan won the World Cup golf championship by two strokes today after a battle with Japan in windy conditions at the Royal Melbourne Club.

The Taiwan pair of Hsieh Min Nan and Lu Liang Huan had a 54-hole total of 438, Japan had 440, South Africa 444 and the United States and Australia tied for fourth with 445.

Hsieh won the individual international trophy with 217.

It was the first time Taiwan has won the cup in the 20 years of the championships.

The scores of the two-man teams from 43 nations ballooned as a 30-mile-an-hour wind lashed the 6,946-yard course.

The players found it difficult to stand against the cold blasts and no one managed to match par-71.

Taiwan, after four holes today, built their overnight lead of one stroke over Japan to eight strokes as Japan's Takashi Kono and Takashi Murakami faltered.

Hsieh and Lu opened with three birdies between them on the first three holes. But then came a string of birdies.

Australia's challenge for the cup and team member Bruce Crampton's bid for the individual title evaporated when he triple bogeyed the 210-yard 16th hole after failing to clear a bunker.

This left Japan, playing ahead

of Taiwan, as the only contender and they tied Taiwan on the 18th. Lu had a bogey after missing the green and then made a great recovery with a birdie at the 17th with a 38-foot putt. Hsieh matched his partner and they went to the last hole of the championship — cut to 54 holes due to abandonment of play Friday because of rain — with a two-stroke advantage.

The lead increased to three strokes when Kono bogeyed the 18th.

Individual scores: Hsieh Min Nan, Taiwan, 73-66-72-217; Takashi Kono, Japan, 73-72-72-217; Tienie Britz, South Africa, 73-72-72-217; Lu Liang Huan, Taiwan, 73-72-72-217; Bruce Crampton, Australia, 73-72-72-217; Takashi Murakami, Japan, 73-72-72-217; Donald Swenson, Belgium, 73-72-72-217; Jim Jamieson, U.S., 73-72-72-217; Suiree Ouchins, Thailand, 73-72-72-217; Roberto de Vicenzo, Argentina, 73-72-72-217; Tom Weiskopf, U.S., 73-72-72-217; Walter Clodt, New Zealand, 73-72-72-217; Guy Hunt, England, 73-72-72-217; Jean Garbade, France, 73-72-72-217; Gary Player, South Africa, 73-72-72-217; Billy Dunk, Australia, 73-72-72-217; Jan Dorreyn, the Netherlands, 73-72-72-217; Victor Bengtson, Sweden, 73-72-72-217; Kim Seung Rack, Korea, 73-72-72-217; Hahn Chang Sang, Korea, 73-72-72-217; Tony Jacklin, England, 73-72-72-217.

TEAM SCORES: 1. Taiwan, 438; 2. Japan, 440; 3. South Africa, 444; 4. Australia, 444; 5. United States, 445; 6. Belgium, 445; 7. Korea, 445; 8. Thailand, 445; 9. Argentina, 445; 10. Italy, 445; 11. New Zealand, 445; 12. Ireland, 445; 13. Spain, 445; 14. Thailand, 445; 15. the Netherlands, 445; 16. France, 445; 17. Germany, 445; 18. Scotland, 445; 19. Philippines, 445.

432-yard 18th. Though Hsieh dropped a stroke on the final hole, Lu made sure of victory with a par four.

Americans Tom Weiskopf and Jim Jamieson never got to grips with the Royal Melbourne layout's hard and lightning fast greens.

"Apart from that we could hardly stand out there against the wind," said Jamieson. "It was impossible to score well."

Weiskopf, who has had a disappointing 12 days in Australia, said, "It was a good experience but all I want to do now is get home."

"I thought we still had a chance until the 17th. Then I crashed with a double bogey seven and it was all over so far as we were concerned."

Jamieson finished with 73-73-73-219 and Weiskopf 73-73-73-222.

WHA Results: Friday's Game: Minnesota 5, Winnipeg 1 (Klaib, Christiansen, Sampson, Morrison, Antonic, Gratton). Saturday's Game: New England 6, New York 5 (Shepley, Selby, Williams, Plean, Webster 2, Olds, Peacock 2, Mirer, Ferguson). Cleveland 4, Chicago 1 (Pinder 2, Anderson, Hamilton). Quebec 4, Houston 1 (Galdes 2, Paterson, Harris). Alberta 3, Los Angeles 3 (Carlyle, Harrison, Saville, Falkenberg, Lablanc, Crabbie, Servati).

Alley Faces Surgery: PITTSBURGH, Nov. 12 (AP). — Pittsburgh Pirate shortstop Gene Alley will undergo surgery to remove cartilage from his left knee, a team spokesman has said.

Tiriac's Actions In Davis Cup Are Punished

ROME, Nov. 12 (AP).—The International Lawn Tennis Federation yesterday suspended Romanian Ion Tiriac for eight weeks for his behavior in the Davis Cup final against the United States in Bucharest last month.

The ILTF's committee of management asked the Romanian Tennis Federation for an official report on the player's behavior to examine the possibility of further action against him, a spokesman said.

Tiriac repeatedly argued with Argentine referee Enrique Morea during the three-day event, questioning calls, gesturing to the crowd and to his opponents and sitting on the line when the chair was interrupted a number of times, U.S. Davis Cup player Stan Smith said after his match with Tiriac that he had lost his respect for the Romanian.

Blues' New Coach Rewarded With Winning Debut in NHL

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13 (UPI)—Garry Unger scored on a St. Louis power play in the second period to give the Blues a 1-0 victory against the Toronto Maple Leafs last night and made Jean-Guy Talbot's coaching debut in the National Hockey League a success.

Unger, who has scored all of his seven goals this season at the St. Louis Arena, slipped the puck past Toronto goalie Jacques Plante.

Talbot replaced Al Arbour Wednesday as the Blues' coach.

North Stars 3, Islanders 0: Minnesota goalie Gilles Gilbert, starting his first game of the season, shut out the New York Islanders, 3-0, at home. The North Star goalie made 26 saves

while playing his first regular season game since last March. Gilbert's shutout was his first in the NHL.

Flyers 3, Sabres 1: At Philadelphia, Rick Macielish scored twice as the Flyers beat Buffalo, 3-1. Macielish, who scored three goals and three assists in the last seven games and has had four two-goal games this season.

Canadiens 5, Kings 2: Frank Mahovlich scored two first-period power play goals in Montreal as the Canadiens broke Los Angeles' nine-game undefeated string by defeating the Kings, 5-2.

Canucks 4, Penguins 3: At Pittsburgh, Orland Kurtenbach's goal at 14 minutes 22 seconds of the third period snapped a tie and gave Vancouver a 4-3 victory over the Penguins.

Rangers 7, Golden Seals 2: The New York Rangers won their eighth in a row at Madison Square Garden by routing California, 7-2. During their streak at home, they have outscored the opposition, 43 goals to 13.

NHL Results

Friday's Game: Atlanta 5, Minnesota 1 (Letter 3, Morrison, Maffey, Harris, Nanne). Flames score first home victory.

Saturday's Game: New York Rangers 7, California 2 (Kurtenbach, Kurtenbach, MacGregor, Threlk, Vickers, Demarco, Patrick, Smith). Montreal 5, Los Angeles 2 (Lemire, F. Mahovlich 2, Cournoyer, Houle, Corrigan, Berry). Philadelphia 3, Buffalo 1 (Barber, Macielish 2, Roberti). Vancouver 4, Pittsburgh 3 (Tennahill, Leaver, Schmitt, Kurtenbach, MacNeil, Sheek, Prosser). Minnesota 3, N.Y. Islanders 0 (Barris, Galloway, Prunty). St. Louis 1, Toronto 0 (Unger).

More Sports News On Page 15

Insurance Stocks

12	7	70	870	+1
13	400	5	56	57
14	30	24	25	+1
15	20	4	44	+1
16	20	4	44	+1
17	20	4	44	+1
18	20	4	44	+1
19	20	4	44	+1
20	20	4	44	+1
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99	20	4	44	+1
100	20	4	44	+1

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account	DM Basis
8-1-82	105 106
1-86	100 107
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10-23	100 107
11-23	100 107
12-23	100 107
1-24	100 107
2-24	100 107
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9-24	100 107
10-24	100 107
11-24	100 107
12-24	100 107
1-25	100 107
2-25	100 107
3-25	100 107
4-25	100 107
5-25	100 107
6-25	100 107
7-25	100 107
8-25	100 107
9-25	100 107
10-25	100 107
11-25	100 107
12-25	100 107
1-26	100 107
2-26	100 107
3-26	100 107
4-26	100 107
5-26	100 107
6-26	100 107
7-26	100 107
8-26	100

RIP
KIRBY



By Alan Truscott

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

S	H	A	R	P		V	E	N	O		M	I	T	E
W	A	D	E	R		A	V	E	R		A	L	O	I
I	R	A	T	E		N	E	W	S	P	R	I	N	T
G	A	M	E	P	O	I	N	T		U	S	A	G	E
					O	J	S	T		A	S	H	C	A
					P	U	T	S	C	H		P	O	I
R	A	D	I	S	H		L	I	L	I	P	U	T	
E	L	A	T	E		K	I	K		L	A	R	G	O
P	O	L	I	S	H	E	D		S	A	G	E	L	I
					S	O	Y		C	A	N	O	P	Y
S	P	R	A	I	N		S	A	T	I				
A	L	L	I	G	N		A	U	T	O	M	A	T	I
R	E	L	E	G	A	T	E	S		O	P	E	R	A
A	B	L	E		A	T	T	I		U	S	E	N	
H	E	S	S		R	A	S	E		S	E	N	S	E

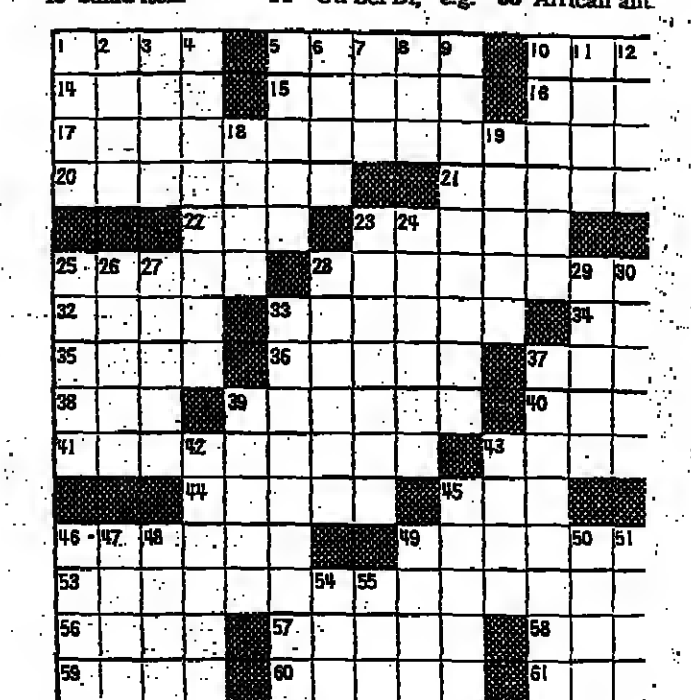
JUMBLE.—*that scrambled word game*

Saturday's Jumble: LEAKY POISE CHALET PHYSIC
Answers: Far from alert but outwardly sly—"SL-KEP-Y"

Darmstadt, in Berlin, at Glyndebourne, and at the Edinburgh Music Festival, with musicians of

Re: Will

ACROSS			
1	Spicy stew	44	Biblical vestment
5	Parley into	45	Colleague of
10	— old story	39	Across
14	Contents	46	Experienced
15	Falling	48	Vacation spot
16	Step into action	53	Punching bag of a sort
17	Working hard	56	— minor
20	Level	57	Tarzan's transit
21	— of	58	Paradise
	Guadalupe	59	Depend on
22	Hidago	60	Avoid
23	Turn or Winkla	61	Mosque feature
25	Handbill		DOWN
25	Southern pie	1	Roman poet
26	Emphasized	2	Occupation
32	Associate	3	"— pretend"
33	Cover	4	After-party cleanup targets
34	States Abbr.	5	Barber's gear
35	Pock's contents	6	Veigh heavily or
36	Bowling-alley button	7	Talk
37	Culture base	8	Here: Fr.
38	Cluckoo	9	Contracting
39	Baccharis successor	10	Province
40	Upset	11	"Tha Ra Di" a s
41	Excoriates		
43	Saled item		
		12	Blanc or
		13	Tremblant
		17	Nervous
		18	Colleen's lar
		19	Labyrinth si
		23	Palmed off
		24	Baseball dri
		25	Of the Vatic
		26	Form of Hel
		28	Magician's
		29	Range anim
		30	Soviet mountains
		31	French pare
		35	Su manem
		36	Blurred
		39	Frank
		41	Disclosa
		43	Scorch
		44	Halt
		46	Autocrat
		47	Respect
		48	Moved easily
		49	Rushed
		50	— Euro
		51	Consider
		52	Sea eagle
		54	Zero
		55	—



Redskins' Brown Uns Past Giants Final Quarter

OTON, Nov. 12 (UPI). The Redskins' Brown uns Past Giants in the final quarter of the game and cracked a rushing mark for me this season today the Washington Redskins 27-13 victory over the New York Giants.

Washington's first score with 1:00 left in the half broke a 13-13 tie. Brown, 1 with 106 yards on against a Giant defense that boasted it would re-National Football League ball-carrier to 10 yards. Brown had yards in 29 carries two when the Redskins' 28-16.

and touchdown carry a 57-yard Redskins the Giants had been with 3:51 remaining in the game. Gogolak's 23-yard

n Gains i Rugby, Australia

Wire Dispatches on 12—Britain took Rugby League Cup in here yesterday as 10-10 over-

which had a much bet- in the qualifying tuding a victory over the cup on a bet- erage.

ulans, who held the 68, dominated play the game but only in in two tries.

er taking a tre- rring, the British scored the equaliz- nutes from the end i extra time.

Atlanta with a successful by Dave Jeanes of 10-minute mark- minute, Australia's scored a try which by Branigan.

nineteen, British cap- tain ran in a try d the score at 5-5, the conversion as d on the top of the

ans struck back af- a powerful play i, Arthur Beetson gham, Fulton pre- for Beetson to etween the posts erted easily by

minute. Britain's on brilliantly ex- ing in the Austr- and scored a try erted by John a strong wind- nised a penalty iest second end d the match went

o the final in this ent, Britain beat 1, France, 13-4, nd, 55-19, ties were against 9-5, and France,

to Defend Crown Foreman Jamaica, Nov. 12 sayweight boxing Fraiser signed i his title against 1 Jan. 22 here at

was originally set ut was postponed nished his fight las- left immediately to begin train- metions, Fraiser and Foreman in

flight purs were announced, but that Fraiser will \$800,000 for the of the revenue evision rights for United States and

in the Central Division of the NFC, improved their record to 6-3 although they did not complete a pass or drive of more than 25 yards until late in the third quarter.

Cowboys 23, Cards 24 Dallas, led by the confident running of Calvin Hill and Walt Garrison and a splendid touch- down catch by Ron Sellers, scored on their first four possessions and breezed to a 23-24 victory over St. Louis at home.

The running of Hill and Garri- son helped drive Dallas 80, 88 and 84 yards three of the first four times the Cowboys had the ball and also allowed them to cash in on a fumble recovery at the Cardinals' 38. Dallas victory kept it within a game of Washington in the NFC's Eastern Division.

Dolphins 52, Pats 9 At Miami, unbeaten Miami turned Mercury Morris loose for three first-half touchdowns and swamped New England, 52-9, giving Dolphin coach Don Shula his 100th regular season victory in 10 years of coaching. Shula becomes the ninth coach in pro- fessional football history to reach the 100-victory plateau, but the only one to do it in 10 years.

Morris scored twice in the first period on four-yard runs around left end, then turned right and six yards for a touchdown in the second quarter. In between, Garo Yepremian kicked a 16-yard field goal and fullback Larry Csonka capped an 89-yard drive with a three-yard scoring burst which opened the second period.

Eagles 18, Oilers 17 Philadelphia's Tom Dempsey kicked six field goals, one shy of the NFL game record, to offset two second-half touchdowns by Houston and give the Eagles an 18-17 victory at Houston.

Dempsey, 6-1 and 255, kicked field goals of 33, 53, 22, 12, 38 and 20 yards and missed one attempt of 22 yards. The NFL record of seven was set by Jim Bakken of St. Louis in 1967 against Pitts- burgh.

Jets 41, Bills 3 At New York, Emerson Boozer lifted his league-leading touch- down total to 13 with two scores as he led the Jets to a 41-3 rout of mistake-plagued Buffalo.

Boozer plunged one yard for his first score and caught a four- yard pass from Joe Namath for another. Namath also passed 26 yards to Richard Caster for a touchdown and John Riggins scored on a one-yard run. Steve Tannen's interception set up a nine-yard scoring pass from Bob Davis to Jerome Barkum for the Jets' final touchdown.

The victory was the Jets' sixth against three losses while Buf- falo dropped to 2-7.

Falcons 36, Saints 20 Atlanta used the running of Art Malone and Dave Hampton and the passing of Bob Berry to open a 30-point lead with a point-a-minute offense and then let their reserves mop up in a 36-20 victory over New Orleans.

The Falcons scored 19 points in the second period on a 16-yard run by Hampton, a two-yard keeper by Berry, a 37-yard field goal by Bill Bell and a safety when Mike Lewis trapped Archie Manning in the Saints' end zone.

The Falcons, now 5-4, jumped into an early lead when Malone went over from one yard 4:11 into the game after John Zorn ran a New Orleans fumble to the Saints' 30-yard line.

Raiders 20, Bengals 14 Oakland halfback Charlie Smith and his understudy, Clarence Davis, shredded the Cincinnati defense for 39 yards and one touchdown apiece as the Raiders stormed from behind to beat the Bengals, 20-14.

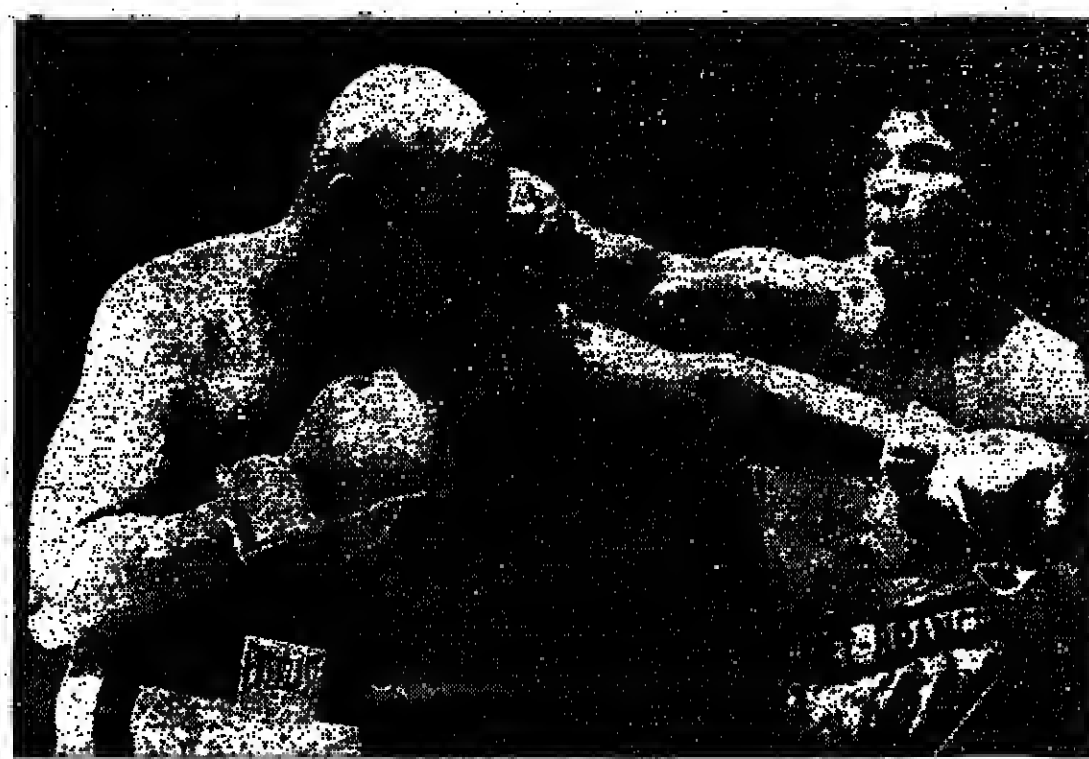
Smith, who gained 146 yards in 25 carries, sent the Raiders ahead, 10-7, in the third quarter when he booted off the left side for an eight-yard touchdown run, cap- ping a 74-yard drive. Davis picked up 44 yards in nine attempts and fullback Ray Hubbard hammered out 98 yards in 11 carries.

George Blanda, who booted field goals of 24 and 22 yards, kicked his second field goal of the game in the final period and Davis finished an 87-yard drive with a one- yard scoring plunge.

Smith Notches His 2d Straight Defeats Okker STOCKHOLM, Nov. 12 (UPI).—Stan Smith, the Wimbledon champion, today won his second straight major tournament as he beat Tom Okker of the Nether- lands, 6-4, 6-3, in the men's single finals in the 300,000 kroner (\$63, 500) Stockholm Open tennis tour- nament.

Smith, winner of the grand pris tournament last Sunday in Paris earned \$10,000 and 75 points in this grand prix event. Despite the victory, Elie Nastase of Romania, who was eliminated by Okker in the semifinal yesterday, has already clinched the grand prix tournament this year with 629 points. Smith has 581 and Manuel Orantes of Spain 488.

The tournament in London and Nottingham, England, next week is the only one remaining in the grand prix circuit this season before the top eight players in the standing meet in Barcelona for the masters tournament.



RIGHT TO THE HEAD—Carlos Monzon connects in the third round of his fight with Benny Briscoe. The Argentine retained his middleweight title.

Monzon Needs 15 to Beat Briscoe

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12 (AP).—World middleweight champion Carlos Monzon, making good use of his greater height and reach, battered Philadelphia's Benny Briscoe through 15 rounds to win a unanimous decision to retain his title.

The 30-year-old champion, making his sixth title defense, connected repeatedly with left jabs and rights to the head, but never felled Briscoe. The Philadel- phian was the first challenger to force the champion to go the distance since he won the title from Nino Benvenuti in Rome in November, 1970.

Briscoe, 29, bled from the mouth in the sixth round and Monzon opened a cut over the challenger's left eye in the 12th round.

Monzon let Briscoe attack through most of the first 10 rounds. Each time Briscoe tried to get through Monzon's defense, the champion held him off with a left jab, followed by a right hook or cross to the head. Briscoe was unable to overcome Monzon's advantage in height—four inches—and in reach—five inches.

Briscoe seemed to hurt Monzon only in the ninth round, when he spun Monzon against the ropes with a right cross to the jaw and stunned the challenger. In the 14th, a hard right to Monzon's head made the champion stagger for a moment.

The judges gave the fight unani- mously to Monzon, who weighed 158 pounds to Briscoe's 157. Under Argentine rules, referee Victor Avendano did not score the fight. Briscoe's manager, Arnold Weiss, had protested Avenda- no's appointment as referee because Avendano, an Argentine, is closely associated with promoter Juan Carlos Lectoure, who staged the fight at the indoor Luna Park Stadium.

Avendano warned Briscoe three times during the fight for push- ing, butting with his head, and hitting below the belt.

Judge Paul Amado gave Mon- zon 149 points, and Briscoe 143 under Argentina's system of giv- ing the winner of each round 10 points and the loser 9 or less. Judge Hector Gaumont scored it 149-139 and Jorge Alvin 150-139.

Nearly 5,000 of the 22,000 seats in the stadium were vacant. The bout was televised and broadcast by radio throughout Argentina, and televised by satellite to the United States and Europe.

Monzon Attacks With Briscoe tiring, Monzon went on the offensive in the final five rounds, forcing Briscoe back against the ropes or into a corner. In contrast, during the early rounds, Briscoe had moved con- stantly forward, trying to get through to Monzon's head and doggedly absorbing punches after punch in the face.

For Monzon, it was his 78th victory against three defeats, nine draws and one no-decision. One of the draws was in a 1967 10-round fight here against Briscoe. The U.S. challenger has won 55, lost 10 drawn once and has one no-decision.

After the fight, Briscoe said: "Monzon is a good fighter. He won fair and square. He is much better than the last time I fought him."

Asked why he didn't follow up after stunning Monzon with a right in the ninth, Briscoe re- plied, "I tried to, I thought I could win by a KO, but I lost him."

Briscoe said that Monzon hurt him a couple of times, but he never was in trouble.

Super Bowl Last In Last Start INGLEWOOD, Calif., Nov. 12 (AP).—Dayan captured the 100-000 American Trotting Classic at Hollywood Park Friday night as Super Bowl, in his final race, finished last after 18 straight vic- tories.

Super Bowl was pushed hard while setting the pace from the start and finally gave way in the final eighth as the five other horses in the 1 1/8-mile race dashed by. The 3-year-old Super Bowl is being retired to stud.

"I did go 15 rounds," Briscoe said. Of Monzon's seven cham- pion- ship bouts, this was the first that went to a decision.

Champ Defeated LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12 (AP).—Rodolfo Gonzalez, a 3-1 under- dog from Long Beach, Calif., hammered Change Carmona of Mexico City Friday night and captured the World Boxing Council lightweight cham- pion- ship. Carmona was unable to answer the bell for the 13th round.

Gonzalez, 134, lifted the crown from the 134 1/2-pound Carmona in the 13th round.

Parnell 2d in International A Tumble and Scratch Aid Droll Role Victory

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (WP).—America's Droll Role rolled to a four-length victory over Eng- land's Parnell in the Washington, D.C., International yesterday at Laurel (Md.) race course when a large hole in the soft turf course — 5 1/2 furlongs from the start — caused a two-horse spill and buried the hopes of France's Arc de Triomphe winner, San Sals.

Boreen, from Ireland, fell short- ly after the field of nine swung into the backstretch. The dark bay 4-year-old colt was in third place at the time. Parnell, out- side Boreen, lost his momentum but escaped trouble while Singa- pore's Jumbo Jet struck the fallen horse and also went down.

Braulio Baeza, rider of Droll Role, was in perfect position — and the Panamanian made the most of it. He sent Droll Role from sixth to first place, opening three lengths on the field. Baeza looked over his shoulder a second to see what had happened.

By the time Willie Carson gathered Parnell together, Droll Role was comfortably in front and San Sals, which had been in behind Jumbo Jet, had lost all chance as her jockey, Jean Cru- guet, was forced to take up the reins to avoid the spill.

Parnell took off after Droll Role going to the far turn. He got within two lengths of the leader at the top of the stretch, only to fade when Baeza applied four solid right-handed whacks to the flank of the winner leav- ing the eighth pole.

Steel Pulse gave England a 2-3 finish, taking third place, nine lengths behind Parnell and a length before San Sals. The 290- to-1 favorite of \$5,213 fans, Can- ada's Belle Geste faded to fifth place after contesting Riva Ridge for the early lead. Riva Ridge and Japan's Meijiro Musashi trailed. Cougar II had been scratched earlier in the day be- cause of the soft track.

Droll Role paid \$2.50 for \$2 to win as the third choice after completing the 1 1/2 miles in 2 minutes 38 4/5 seconds. The 4-year-old son of Tom Rolfe — his sire ran sixth in the 1968 Inter- national — earned \$100,000 and in- creased his seasonal earnings to \$471,633.

The winner probably was the best horse, but the 1972 interna- tional will be remembered for a hole in the ground. "It must have been eight inches deep," complained Boreen's trainer, Dermot Weld. "It must have been 10 to 12 inches in di- ameter, and 6 to 8 inches wide. Riva Ridge was lucky not to go down over it. He was the first to hit it, and he bobbed."

"Both of Boreen's front legs are in bad shape—he may have a broken shoulder or one of the hocks," said Ryan Parnell, Boreen's jockey.

The Scoreboard TENNIS: At Torquay, England, Aus- tralia's former Wimbledon champion Margaret Court beat Britain's Virginia Wade, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1, in the women's singles final of the Dervar Cup indoor tournament. The men's singles title went to Ray Moore, who, for the second time in four weeks, upset the South African rankings by beating his countryman, Fanie Louw, 6-3, 6-2.

SOFT UNION: At London, the New Zealand All Blacks crushed London Counties, 94-8, at Twickenham. On one try, almost all the New Zealand All Blacks crushed London Counties, which carried the ball from near the All Blacks' own line to the London goal as Ian Hurst shook off two tacklers to touch down.

Baseball: The Los Angeles Angels defeated the Oakland Athletics, 5-3, in the first game of the American League Championship Series.

Sets Up Orange Bowl Return

Alabama Power Stops LSU

By Neil Amdur

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 12 (UPI).—As the hand-made sign said in Legion Field yesterday, it is the "Year of the Elephant" in Alabama.

Four days after a Republican herd rumbled through this Demo- cratic stronghold in the presiden- tial election, Alabama's unbeaten football team, whose symbol is a bright red elephant, crushed pre- viously undefeated Louisiana State University, 38-21.

Bama's victory was its ninth of the season, assured the Crimson Tide of its second consecutive Southeastern Conference cham- pionship and set up a return to the Orange Bowl on New Year's night in Miami. More important, the decisiveness of the triumph, before a crowd of 72,038 and a national television audience, un- questionably strengthened Ala- bama's position in the national polls.

LSU scored first in the opening period on a 21-yard pass from Bert Jones to his 5-foot 7-inch split end, Jimmy Le Doux. But from the time that Bama's Terry Davis spotted Wayne Wheeler's white shoes streaking past a pair of tiger defenders, the Tide controlled the tempo, despite a heroic passing perfor- mance by the 6-foot 3-inch, 205- pound Jones that justified his bally hoo as an all-America quar- terback and pro prospect.

Wheeler, the only member of the Alabama team who wears white shoes ("It makes me feel faster"), caught a 25-yard pass from Davis with 9 minutes 19 seconds left in the second quar- ter that tied the score. Then he outkicked Norm Huggins, an LSU cornerback, for a 29-yard touch- down grab that put the Tide in front to stay 5 minutes into the end of the first half.

Davis had the best passing ef- fort of his career, 10 completions in 18 attempts for 157 yards. And he was just as effective on quarterback keepers off the wishbone offense. Davis carried 15 times for 82 yards, while Alabama rushed for 335 yards.

A 25-yard run following a fumbled punt deep in LSU terri- tory produced Bama's third touchdown. After Jones brought LSU to within seven points with a five- yard scoring pass to Chuck Williams, the 15th touchdown loss of the season, Davis drove the Tide 78 yards in eight plays, with a 37-yard keeper that posi- tioned Steve Bisceglia for a one-yard scoring plunge.

Jones peppered the Alabama secondary for 242 yards on 18 of 33 completions. He ran three yards for LSU's final touchdown in the last 58 seconds, following a 51-yard pass interference pen- alty.

Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23 At Ames, Iowa, Iowa State's George Amundson threw a 24-yard scoring pass to Willie Jones with 23 seconds to play but kicker Tom Gooden, 29-09-31 on con- version, missed the extra-point try as the Cyclones tied highly ranked Nebra- ca, 23-23.

Nebraska took a 23-17 lead with 1:10 remaining on Rich Sanger's 36-yard field goal. But Iowa State, now 5-2-1, drove 74 yards in six plays for the tie on Jones' catch. Gooden, who earlier boot- ed a 45-yard field goal, missed the conversion as his kick sailed to the right.

Nebraska's bidding for an un- precedented third consecutive na- tional title, is 7-1-1 and main- tained the Big Eight conference lead at 4-0-1.

Iowa State recovered six fumbles and intercepted two passes in the jarring defensive battle. Nebraska made one fumble recovery and three interceptions, two of which started touchdown drives.

Notre Dame 21, Air Force 7 At the Air Force Academy, Notre Dame's Mike Townsend stopped three Air Force drives with interceptions while his brother, Willie, caught the go- ahead touchdown pass as the Irish won, 21-7.

Although Notre Dame held a Short to Minors MILWAUKEE, Nov. 12 (AP).—Chris Short, veteran left-handed pitcher for the Philadelphia Phillies, has agreed to a contract with the Milwaukee Brewers' Evansville club in the American Association, the Brewers said.

College Football Scores

East	South
Amherst 34, Trinity 7	Alabama 35, L. S. 31
Bowdoin 41, Tufts 0	Chattanooga 10, Mississippi 6
Bucknell 41, Colgate 7	Georgia 10, Florida 7
Colby 35, Bates 21	Georgia Tech 42, Kentucky 19
Cornell 48, Brown 23	Grambling 33, North Carolina 23
C. W. Post 35, Gettysburg 14	Kentucky 14, Vanderbilt 12
Dartmouth 28, Columbia 6	Louisville 20, Southern Illinois 16
Delaware 52, Maine 0	Memphis State 49, Cincinnati 14
Fordham 28, Upstate 14	N. Carolina A-T 13, Delaware State 7
Holy Cross 26, Massachusetts 18	North Carolina 23, Virginia 2
Illinois 27, Indiana 20	
Ken State 21, Miami (Ohio) 10	
Michigan 31, Iowa 0	
Mississippi 10, Wake Forest 12	
Nebraska 23, Iowa State 23	
Oklahoma 17, Missouri 6	
Oklahoma 27, Kansas State 14	
Utah State 44, Utah 18	
Virginia Tech 48, South Carolina 27	
Wake Forest 10, Duke 7	
West Virginia 20, Marshall 7	
Winston-Salem 31, Shaw 7	
Southwest	
Houston 48, Colorado State 13	
Temple 27, Rice 20	
Texas 17, Baylor 7	
Texas A-M 27, S. M. 17	
Texas-El Paso 20, Wyoming 13	
TCU 21, Texas Tech 7	
Far West	
Arizona 21, Brigham Young 7	
Arizona State 50, New Mexico 7	
North Dakota 21, Air Force 7	
Oregon 27, San Jose State 2	
Oregon State 25, California 23	
San Diego State 20, Pacific 7	
Utah State 44, Utah 18	
Washington 20, UCLA 17	
Washington State 10, Stanford 12	
Webster State 30, N. Michigan 14	

14-0 half-time lead after a score- less first period, it was not until late in the final quarter that the Irish sewed it up on a seven- yard run by fullback Andy Huff. That score came with 5:07 to play after linebacker Jim Stock recovered a Joe Carlson fumble at the Air Force 28.

Navy 26, Pittsburgh 13 At Annapolis, Md., Navy built a three-touchdown lead through three periods and then held on through a wild fourth quarter for a 28-13 victory over Pittsburgh. The Midlars moved 87 yards for a touchdown in the second quarter and added two more scores in the third period on

drives of 83 and 52 yards on the way to their fourth victory in nine games. Dan Howard got the first three touchdowns, darting over untouched from the 10-yard line for the first and driving over from one yard out for each of the other two.

Texas 17, Baylor 3 Texas rallied behind quar- terback Alan Lowry fullback: Roosevelt Leaks to defeat Baylor, 17-3, on the road to clinch a tie for the Southwest Conference title.

Lowry scooted 24 yards around right end early in the fourth period to set up the Leaks' one- yard touchdown run which broke a 3-3 tie.

Scores 19-12 Upset Michigan State Hands Ohio State First Loss

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 12 (UPI).—Michigan State upset previously unbeaten Ohio State, 19-12, yesterday in a Big Ten battle.

The Spartans had vowed they would give coach Duffy Daugherty, who is retiring, a winning season. They now have won four games, lost four and tied one.

The Spartans were in control most of the second half, getting the winning touchdown on a six- yard run by Mann Nielsen in the third quarter. And their ebullient defense kept Ohio State from coming near its 31-point scoring average.

It was the Spartans' second straight upset; last Saturday they toppled Purdue 23-12.

Michigan State stayed in the game in the first half with a 13-12 tie at intermission, thanks to Dirk Krjvi, a soccer-style kicker from the Netherlands. He kicked four field goals, tying the confer- ence record set earlier this season by Chris Gartner of Indiana against Wisconsin.

The Spartans would drive into Ohio State territory and then sputter and call in the kicking specialist.

Michigan State matched the Spar- tans' scoring in the first half with a touchdown pass that went 20 yards from Greg Hare to Ted Powell, capping a 59-yard drive, plus a field goal and a safety.

But that was all they could get, as they were shut out in the last half before a near-capacity crowd of 76,264.

The winning score came on a second chance. Michigan State was stopped on the Ohio State seven on fourth down with a foot to go, and gave up the ball.

Then an Ohio State fumble was recovered by Bill Simpson, and Nielsen, the quarterback, went over from the six.

Florida 54, 25, Tulsa 21 Florida State quarterback Gary Huff threw three touchdown passes as the Seminoles beat Tulsa, 54-21, at home despite a desperate Tulsa passing attack in the final quarter that netted two touchdowns.

Princeton 18, Harvard 7 Princeton's John Bartsge boom- ed a 36-yard field goal late in the game.

NBA 76ers Stop Losing Streak At 15 Straight

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 12 (UPI).—The Philadelphia 76ers snapped their 15-game losing streak last night as they overtook the Houston Rockets, 114-112, in a game that saw the 76ers picking up five points during a 15-point drive.

The Rockets lost a 15-point lead in two minutes in the second quarter as the 76ers closed in. The 76ers took over with 1 minute 40 seconds left in the game.

The loss dropped Houston from the lead in the Central Division of the National Basketball As- sociation. Philadelphia had tied the NBA record of 15 consecutive losses at the start of a season as coach Roy Rubin, at Long Island University last year, gained his first professional victory.

NBA Results Friday's Games Milwaukee 120, Baltimore 82 (Allen 24, Jabbar 19, Hayes 25, Love 12). Elvin Hayes had 25 points in first half. Detroit 121, Golden State 98 (Nose 21, Bing 22, Russell 22, Mullins 17). Pistons beat Warriors for first time in two years.

New York 125, Philadelphia 100 (DeBusschere 24, Fraider 23, Ellis 24, Carter 19). Nets lost 10th straight to rival NBA losing streak as opening season.

Boston 108, Buffalo 104 (White 22, Chalmers 21, Kaufman 25, E. Smith 10). Don Nelson's two free throws with 47 seconds to play won game.

Phoenix 113, Houston 109 (Walker 24, Nunn 20, Scott 25, Wale 20). KC-Omaha 111, Seattle 108 (Archibald 24, Riley 28, Hayward 24, Winfield 15). Wade Archibald had 19 assists.

Los Angeles 110, Cleveland 80 (West 27, Hairston 22, Davis 11, Carr, Patterson 10). West had 10 assists and 10 steals.

Saturday's Games Chicago 111, Baltimore 106 (Van Lier 22, Walker, Love 23, Hayes 20, Elston 27). Golden State 103, New York 102 (Barry 27, Barnett 22, DeBusschere 27, Fraider 21). Jim Barnett scored five points in overtime and Nate Thurmond scored winning basket with 52 seconds to play.

Atlanta 111, Milwaukee 102 (Spudis 22, Trap 20, Jabbar 25, Dandridge 22). Largest crowd in Hawks' history, 14,844, watched game.

Philadelphia 114, Boston 112 (Cajuste 31, Ellis 24, Martin 20, Walker 28). Boston 121, New York 118 (Havlicek 27, Nelson 10, Lanier 27, King 28). Don Havlicek's two free throws with 19 seconds to play clinches victory.

game to give Princeton a 10-7 Ivy League triumph at home over Harvard.

Syracuse 27, Army 6 Sophomore quarterback Rob Sutton, sharing his first varsity game, and senior fullback Marty Januszkiewicz, playing his last contest at home, powered Syra- cuse to a 27-6 victory over Army. Syracuse, 5-5, opened the scoring at 9:32 of the first period as wingback Mike Bright, another little-used sophomore, ran five yards and a score to cap a six- play drive highlighted by a 39- yard Januszkiewicz run.

Dartmouth 38, Columbia 8 Dartmouth overhauled Col- umbia, 38-8, at Hanover, N.H. The victory put last year's N.H. champions into undisputed pos- session of first place in the Ivy League. The Light Blue, which was expected to contend with the Green for the title this season, not only had its faint hopes dashed in that respect, but also looked as if they hardly belonged on the same field with Dartmouth, much less the same league. Steve Stetson, Dartmouth senior quar- terback from Landon, N.J., out- passed Don Jackson, the Ivy's leading passer.

Penn St. 37, N.C. State 22 With Orange, Sugar, Cotton and Gator Bowl scouts watching, Penn State virtually assured itself of a bowl bid worth anywhere from \$250,000 to \$400,000 with a strong second-half performance to whip North Carolina State, 37-22, in Beaver Stadium, Pa.

John Hubnagel, the do-every- thing quarterback, again was the offensive hero for the Nittany Lions as he scored two touch- downs, threw a pass on another scoring play and set a Penn State pass-completion record of 200 for a varsity career.

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